



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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15 June 1994

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Leaders Address OAU Summit on Regional Issues

Ben Ali on Need for Development

LD1306154094 Cairo ESC Television in Arabic
1006 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Speech by Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali in Tunis on 13 June—recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate. Your majesties and excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, I am pleased to welcome you to Tunisia, which is proud to host the 30th session of the African summit. [passage omitted]

What makes my country prouder of this eminent African event is the the Republic of South Africa has joined the group of African nations and has joined the OAU. We take this opportunity on behalf of Tunisia and on your behalf to congratulate its fraternal people for the great triumph, freedom, equality, concord, and national reconciliation they have achieved.

We warmly welcome the man who was the symbol of national struggle, who deserved the consideration of the entire international community, and who gained its admiration for the bravery and wisdom that he, the leader and brother president, Nelson Mandela, displayed. We congratulate him on his new duties at the head of the Republic of South Africa. [passage omitted]

Your majesties and excellencies, ladies and gentlemen. Thirty-one years have passed since the inception of our organization. During these years, the continent's states were able to complete the battle of liberation and independence and put a total end to racial discrimination. This was the essential goal defined in the organization's charter by its founders. [passage omitted]

In addition to this [economic, social, and natural problems], our continent has today regrettably become an arena for a number of conflicts and wars caused by various aspects that gave rise to the spread of violence and extremism and their ensuing destitution and mass exodus which broke the equilibrium and affected the situation of a number of African countries. [passage omitted]

Africa now has a new opportunity to prosper and to achieve development. This opportunity consists, at the beginning of the coming millennium, in breaking with the negative aspects of the past and its heavy burden and to set up the foundations for a permanent economic and social development which contributes to making possible the prosperity of the sons and daughters of the continent.

Your majesties and excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: Dealing with these situations constitutes the biggest challenge facing us. The conflicts have exhausted the material and human capabilities and resources with

which our continent is endowed, and this has led to obstructing the development and construction efforts in many of our countries.

While we call on our brothers in Rwanda to put an end to the mutual killing and to resort to dialogue and mutual understanding, we believe that the setting up in Cairo of an African apparatus for conflict prevention and settlement will contribute to solving such issues and consolidate understanding, solidarity, and cooperation between our peoples, and will also enable us to set up relations between the countries of this continent which will be well beyond the political, national, and racial differences and over all the factors of division between the continent's peoples.

However, this apparatus requires from us all support and commitment for it to play a full role through sincerity, seriousness, the provision of human and material resources, putting the peoples' interest and the future of the continent beyond any other consideration. [passage omitted]

In view of the importance of the security and stability of our societies, Tunisia calls for the setting up of a behavior charter which organizes relations between the continent's states on the basis of their unanimous attachment to the principles and aims of the OAU and the United Nations, and which emphasizes respect for the principles of good-neighborliness, brotherhood, solidarity, noninterference in the countries' internal affairs, the peaceful settlement of conflicts, and avoiding all forms of violence and extremism. [passage omitted]

Ladies and gentlemen: Africa is capable of occupying the position it deserves at the international level through the implementation of an ideal exploitation of its natural resources and and human potential, including the use of all human capabilities especially African cadres living abroad.

The responsibilities of our countries and governments are immense in this field; they require from us to deploy more efforts on the national and collective levels. We are required to see things as they really are, and to offer more sacrifices to set up a suitable underlying structure in the field of industry, transportation and communications, and the strict management of wealth and natural resources, the protection and balance of the environment, the development of our human resources, and the protection of the rights of our peoples to live in dignity. [passage omitted]

The approach of economic cooperation between the African states require the encouragement of contacts between businessmen of the states of the continent and the organizing of trade and ad hoc exhibitions in order to increase peoples' knowledge of each other and for trade exchange. Given the important role in this domain of the African finance and monetary institutions, we put on record with satisfaction the setting up of the African

import and export development bank [word indistinct], and we hope that the latter will play its role soon and in the best of ways.

Proceeding from this, Arab-African cooperation constitutes one of the pillars of south-south dialogue given its strategic dimension due to the historic and civilizational ties existing between the Arab and African groups which are called on to give this cooperation fresh momentum, and to strive to review its formulas so that it may become a tangible reality based on common interests. In this respect, we urged the OAU secretary general and the Arab League secretary general to continue coordination between the two organizations to find opportunities for cooperation between the two groups' member states, and to exploit all the chances for integration in all the economic, trade, and industrial domains, together with an eagerness to attract the Arab, African, and international monetary and financing institutions to support this effort with the participation of economic partners.

Your majesties, your excellencies, ladies and gentlemen! We are responsible before others for the present and future of our continent, but this responsibility is also shared by the international community given the progress and prosperity it has achieved, and the values and virtues it is calling for, most prominent among which is cooperation, solidarity, and human rights. I take this opportunity to laud the African and international institutions, the UN ad-hoc agencies, and the nongovernmental associations and organizations, and their good role in helping our states to improve their situations in all domains. We propose to all the setting up of a comprehensive economic and social plan to guarantee the revival of Africa on correct and permanent bases that will help the continent remedy the lack of integration in world economy, and enable all the peoples of the continents to secure the means of a dignified life.

In our view, the most prominent features of this plan should be the strengthening of Africa's own capabilities by mobilizing monetary resources, intensifying technical assistance, and bolstering industrialization through partnership and direct investment, trade exchange, and finding a solution to the question of indebtedness. [passage omitted]

Ladies and gentlemen: The participation of African states at the GATT conference, the third international economic instrument whose rebirth was endorsed in Marrakesh, represents a starting point that our states should follow in a spirit of solidarity and belief in the common interest to reach the position which they deserve regarding international trade exchanges. [passage omitted]

Your majesties and excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: Africa, the continent of principles and noble objectives, has not stopped supporting the causes of liberty, right, and justice, and at their forefront the Palestinian cause and that of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Today and on Tunisian land, we are proud to record the presence of two leaders

who epitomize the symbol of struggle and militancy: President Nelson Mandela, whom we met in Tunisia as leader of a liberation movement—he returns today to Tunisia as the president of South Africa—and President Yasir 'Arafat, whom Tunisia has accommodated as the head of the Palestinian leadership for 12 years; he is now getting ready to return victorious to his homeland, Palestine.

I cannot but praise in this context the firm and continuous support given by Africa to the just struggle of the Palestinian people for the recovery of their legitimate rights to self-determination and to establish their independent state on Palestinian land.

Out of eagerness for achieving security and stability in our continent, our states have made intensive individual and collective efforts to reach a peaceful solution to the dispute between the [Libyan] Jamahiriyah and some Western states on the basis of international legality, in a way which would remove the difficulties of the embargo and eliminate for our region the dangers of confrontation and their negative repercussions on our peoples and their development process.

Our organization, which supports the unity and territorial integrity of states, calls on the international community, the United Nations, and the peace-loving peoples to put an end to the tragedies faced by the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina due to the practices and campaigns of ethnic cleansing and mass extermination which are in contradiction with human conventions and values. [passage omitted]

Mandela on S. Africa's Regional Role

MB1306165094 Johannesburg SABC CCV Television Network in English 1030 GMT 13 June 94

[Speech by South African President Nelson Mandela in Tunis—live]

[Text] Mr. Chairman, distinguished heads of state and government, heads of delegations, your excellencies, ministers, ambassadors, and high commissioners, comrades, ladies and gentlemen: In the distant days of antiquity, a Roman sentenced this African city to death. Carthage must be destroyed—*Carthago delenda est*—and Carthage was destroyed. Today as we wander among its ruins only our imagination and historical records enable us to experience its magnificence. Only our African being makes it possible for us to hear the piteous cries of the victims of the vengeance of the Roman Empire. And yet we can say this, that all human civilization, rests on foundations such as the ruins of the African city of Carthage.

These architectural remains like the pyramids of Egypt, the sculptures of the ancient kingdoms of Burma and Mali and Benin, like the temples of Ethiopia, the Zimbabwe ruins, and the rock paintings of the Kalahari and Namib Deserts, all speak of Africa's contribution to the formation of the condition of civilization. But in the end

Carthage was destroyed. During the long interregnum the children of Africa were carted away as slaves. Our land became the property of other nations, our resources a resource of enrichment for other people, and our kings and queens mere servants of foreign powers. In the end we were held out as the outstanding examples of the beneficiaries of charity because we became the permanent victims of famine, of destructive conflicts, and of the pestilences of the natural world. On our knees, because history, society and nature had defeated us we could be nothing but beggars. What the Romans had sought with the destruction of Carthage has been achieved.

But the ancient pride of the people of our continent asserted itself and gave us hope in the form of giants such as Queen Regent Labotsibeni of Swaziland, Mohamed V of Morocco, Jamal 'Abd-al-Nasir of Egypt, Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, Murtala Muhammad of Nigeria, Patrice Lumumba of Zaire, Amilcar Cabral of Guinea Bissau, Agostinho Neto of Angola, Eduardo Mondlane and Samora Machel of Mozambique, Seretse Khama of Botswana, W.E.B. Du Bois and Martin Luther King of America, Marcus Gavin of Jamaica, Albert Luthuli and Oliver Tambo of South Africa. By their deeds, by the struggles they led these and many other patriots said to us that neither Carthage, nor Africa had been destroyed. They conveyed the message that the long interregnum of humiliation was over. It is in their honor that we stand here today. It is a tribute to their heroism that today we are able to address this august gathering.

The titanic effort that has brought liberation to South Africa and ensured the total liberation of Africa constitutes an act of redemption for the black people of the world. It is a gift of emancipation to those who, because they were white, imposed on themselves the heavy burden of assuming the mantle of rulers of all humanity. It says to all who will listen and understand that by ending the apartheid barbarity that was the offspring of European colonization, Africa has once more contributed to the advance of human civilization and further expanded the frontiers of liberty everywhere.

We are here today not to thank you, dear brothers and sisters, because such thanks would be misplaced among fellow combatants. We are here to salute and congratulate you for a most magnificent and historical victory over an inhuman system whose very name was tyranny, injustice, and bigotry. When the history of our struggle is written it will tell a glorious tale of African solidarity, of Africa's adherence to principle. It will tell a moving story of the sacrifices that the peoples of our continent made to ensure that that intolerable insult to human dignity, the apartheid crime against humanity, became a thing of the past. It will speak of the contribution of freedom whose value is as measureless as the gold between the soils of our country.

The contribution which all Africa made from the shores of the Mediterranean Sea in the north to the confluence of the Indian and Atlantic Ocean in the south, Africa

shared her blood and surrendered the lives of her children so that all her children could be free. She gave of her limited wealth and resources so that all of Africa should be liberated. She opened her heart of hospitality and her head so full of wise counsel so that we should be made victorious. A million times she put her hands to the plough that has now dug up the encrusted burden of oppression that had accumulated for centuries. The total liberation of Africa from foreign and white minority rule has now been achieved.

Our colleagues who have served with distinction on the OAU Liberation Committee have already carried out the historical task of winding up this institution, which we shall always remember as a frontline fighter for the emancipation of the peoples of our continent.

Finally, at this summit meeting in Tunis we shall remove from our agendas the consideration of the question of apartheid South Africa. Where South Africa appears on the agenda again, let it be because we want to discuss what its contribution shall be to the making of the new African renaissance. Let it be because we want to discuss what materials it will supply for the rebuilding of the African city of Carthage. One epoch with its historic task has come to an end. Surely another must commence with its own challenges.

Africa cries out for a new birth. Carthage awaits the restoration of its glory. If freedom was a crown which the fighters of liberation sought to place on the head of Mother Africa, let the upliftment, the happiness, prosperity and comfort of her children be the jewels of the crown. There can be no dispute amongst us that we must bend every effort to rebuild the African economy. You, your Excellencies, have discussed this matter many times, and elaborated the ideas whose implementation would lead us to success. The fundamentals of what needs to be done are known to all of us. Not least amongst these are the needs to address the realities that Africa continues to be a net exporter of capital and suffers from deteriorating terms of trade.

Our capacity to be self-reliant, to find the internal resources to generate sustained development remains very limited. Quite correctly, we have also spent the time discussing the equally complex questions that bear on the nature and quality of government. These two are central to our capacity to produce a better life which our peoples demand and deserve. In this regard we surely must face the matter squarely, that where there is something wrong in the manner in which we govern ourselves, it must be said that the fault is not in our stars, but in ourselves that we are ill governed. Tribute is due to the great figures of our continent who have been and are trying to move all of us to understand the intimate interconnection between the great issues of our days of peace, stability, democracy, human rights, cooperation and development. Even as we speak, Rwanda stands out as a stern and severe rebuke to all of us for having failed to address these interrelated matters. As a result of that, a terrible slaughter of the innocent has taken, and is

taking place in front of our very eyes. Thus we give reason to the peoples of the world to say of Africa that she will never know stability and peace, that she will never experience development and growth, that her children will forever be condemned to poverty and dehumanization, and that we shall forever be knocking on somebody's door pleading for a slice of bread.

We know it as a matter of fact that we have it in ourselves as Africans to change all this. We must in action affect our will to do so. We must in action say that there is no obstacle big enough to stop us from bringing about a new African renaissance. We are happy, Mr. Chairman, to commit South Africa to the achievement of these goals. We have entered this eminent African organization and rejoined the African community of nations inspired by the desire to join hands with all the countries of our continent as equal partners. It will never happen again that our countries should seek to dominate another through force of arms and economic might. We are determined to remain true to the vision which you held for South Africa as you joined the offensive to destroy the system of apartheid.

The vision you've shared with us is one of a nonracial society whose very being would assert ancient African values of respect for every person and commission to be elevated to the elevations of human dignity regardless of color or race. What we all aimed for was a South Africa which would succeed in banishing the ethnic and national conflicts which continue to plague our continent. What we together hope to see was a new South Africa free of conflict among its people, and the violence that has taken such a heavy toll, freed of the threat of the civil strife that has turned millions of people into refugees both inside and outside our country.

We all prayed and sacrificed to bring about a South Africa that we could hold out as a true example of democracy, equality and justice for all which the apartheid system was constructed and intended to deny. The vision you set with us was one in which we would use the resources of our country to create a society in which all our people would be emancipated from the scourges of poverty, disease, ignorance and backwardness. The objective we all pursued was the creation of a South Africa that would be a good neighbor and an equal partner with all the countries of our continent, one which should use its ability and potentiality to help advance the common struggle to secure Africa's rightful place within the world economic and political systems.

Thus must we build on the common vision of the total emancipation of Africa, to obtain new successes for our continent as a whole. Mr. Chairman, we are ready to contribute what we can to help end the genocide that is taking place in Rwanda, and bring peace to that troubled sister country. We also join the distinguished heads of state and governments and leaders of delegations in urging a speedy implementation of the OAU and United Nations aimed at resolving the questions of Western Sahara. We extend our best wishes to the leaders and

people of Angola in the hope that the process of negotiation in which they are engaged will as a matter of urgency bring about the permanent and just peace which the people of that country so richly deserve.

Equally, we would like to express our wish that the necessary measures will be taken by all concerned to guarantee the success of the peace process in Mozambique and Liberia, to end the war in the Sudan and protect democracy and stability in Lesotho.

We also appeal to the world community to respond in a sensitive and generous manner to the famine that threatens the peoples of East Africa. Mr. Chairman, our delegation is also happy to announce that we have had the honor to pay the subscription that the OAU has levied for South Africa. In addition, under the token of the commitment of the people of our country, to support Africa's peace effort. We are glad that we've formed a symbol, that we have also made an additional contribution of 1 million rands to the OAU fund for peace.

We congratulate you, Mr. Chairman, on your election as the current chairman of the OAU and thank you, your government and people for the extraordinary welcome you have extended to us. We are indeed glad to be here because Tunisia was among the first countries of our continent to respond to our appeal for help when we were obliged to take up arms to fight for our liberation. We thank our brother, President Husni Mubarak for the outstanding work he did during his chairmanship, including the direction of the efforts of the OAU as it helped us to deal with political violence in our country, and ensure the holding of free and fair elections.

We salute too the secretary general, Salim Ahmed Salim, the OAU secretariat, the OAU head of mission to South Africa, ambassador Joe Legwayilo, the heads of state and governments, and the people of our continent who helped us successfully to walk our last mile of the difficult road to freedom.

To you all, we would like to say that your sacrifices and your efforts have not been in vain. Freedom for Africa is your reward. Your actions entitle you to be saluted as the heroes and heroines of our times. On your shoulders rest the responsibility to restore to our continent its dignity. We are certain you will prevail over the currents that originate from the past which intend that, like Carthage, Africa should be destroyed. I thank you.

Mandela Appointed First Vice Chairman

MB1406193994 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 14 Jun 94 p 1

[Excerpt] Tunis—President Nelson Mandela, who was yesterday appointed second vice-chairman of the OAU, said that with the liberation of Africa from white minority rule, the continent's leaders would have to dedicate themselves to bringing about an African renaissance.

In his first address to an OAU summit meeting, he called for action to regenerate the continent and uplift its peoples out of humiliating poverty and dehumanisation. Mandela committed SA to achieving these goals, saying it would use its resources to help Africa secure its rightful place in the world. [passage omitted]

Mandela Mediates in Angolan War

MB1406172794 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1500 GMT 14 Jun 94

[Text] South African President Nelson Mandela has begun mediating in Angola's civil war. Mr. Mandela met Angola's Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Zaire's President Mobutu separately. He said the issue of Angola had been discussed in a very positive spirit.

Earlier an OAU official said attempts to end the civil war in Rwanda would be the top item on the agenda in today's session of the summit meeting in Tunis. The official said among the issues likely to be discussed were the border dispute between Libya and Chad, the conflicts in Liberia and Somalia, and the issue of Palestinian autonomy. The summit meeting is being attended by 42 heads of state.

Mandela Asked To Mediate Rwandan Conflict

MB1406191894 Johannesburg SABA in English 1801 GMT 14 Jun 94

[By Enrico Kemp]

[Text] Tunis June 14 SABA—President Nelson Mandela has been asked to meet the warring parties in the Rwanda conflict to mediate in the bloody civil war in the central African state. Mr. Mandela's spokesman, Joel Netshitendze, said on Tuesday [14 June] representatives of the former Rwanda government and the Rwanda Patriotic Front in Tunis had both asked to meet the South African leader for possible mediation in the civil war.

Mr Netshitendze said mr mandela was prepared to meet the two parties in spite of a heavy schedule of more than 30 bilateral meetings since Monday.

Earlier, Mr Mandela said South Africa was prepared to provide medical and humanitarian assistance to Rwandan refugees. Speaking at a brief lunchtime press conference at the South African Embassy in Tunis, Mr Mandela said the United Nations had asked South Africa to lease 50 armoured personnel carriers with drivers to the UN Task Force in Rwanda.

He said, however, there were "problems" with the request and the issue was being discussed further. It is understood the problems relate to the request for South African drivers for the vehicles.

Mr Mandela, in Tunis for the OAU summit, said South Africa was indebted to African states for supporting the

struggle against apartheid, but these countries did not demand to be thanked for their assistance.

"Now that we are free we will not be giving them any material aid but we will rather help to raise their living standards as equal partners."

He earlier said he was prepared to meet representatives of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] to discuss an end to the conflict in Angola.

While in Tunis Mr Mandela met the heads of state of Gabon, Liberia, Zaire, the Central African Republic, Chad and Angola.

Zeroual on Threats to Stability

LD1306224594 Algiers ENTV Television Network in Arabic 1948 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Speech by Algerian President Liamine Zeroual in Tunis on 13 June—recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Mr. President, your excellencies, ladies and gentleman: It is indeed a cause of delight and happiness that we should meet again in the brotherly neighboring country of Tunisia with which we continuously work to bolster the ties of brotherhood, cooperation, solidarity and concord. [passage omitted]

We see in Tunisia's role in Africa the symbol of a new starting point for our continent at a time when we are facing numerous challenges. You can be confident, Mr. President, that you will receive complete support from Algeria in carrying out your noble and exalted duties. [passage omitted]

Within this context, allow me to share with you some ideas which the current circumstances of our continent dictate upon us.

The first of these ideas is the necessity to respect the implementation of the principles stipulated by our solid constituent charter, which stands the passage of time and change; to respect the inherited borders at the time of independence, the noninterference in the internal affairs of our countries no matter what the sources or causes were and the respect of our states' sovereignty and our peoples' total freedom to decide their destiny. All of these were and still are the fundamental elements of stability and security in our continent.

The significance of these principles are more apparent now than ever before, at a time when a number of threats are hiding behind racial idiosyncrasies and democratic tendencies, which have our interest and attention, and even under the cover of our spiritual values.

If we do not remain as alert as necessary, these threats may lead to the violation of our stability and the dispersal of our potential which must be completely mobilized and utilized in facing up to the urgent challenges posed by our development. [passage omitted]

Mr. President: All these ideas I have put forward to you reflect mainly our belief in the need to comply with our principles, rely on ourselves and achieve solidarity among ourselves. Algeria, by following this path, has always endeavored to translate these convictions into a tangible reality whether through its national policy or through its dealings with its African environment.

As regards Algeria and the temporary difficulties facing it, which have given rise to outside ambitions and attempts aimed at our security and stability, we have expressed our determination to revive our nationalist process by rehabilitating the values and principles of the immortal November Revolution.

Proceeding from the solidity of these values, we are resolutely working to eradicate terrorism and violence and thwart all the plans, whatever their origin, which are aimed at harming the stability of our country. Regarding the same values of the glorious November Revolution, we are also endeavoring with faith and determination to restore concord and harmony among all our nationals in the interest of the country's unity and prosperity. Moreover, working toward entrenching the real objectives that guided our national struggle for liberation turns democracy and the respect of individual and collective liberties into fundamental and irreversible choices in our country.

Finally, our people, who are loyal to the same spirit, are today paying, with courage and patience, the price of the revival of our national economy by relying on the same principles, particularly the consecration of national solidarity and social justice. [passage omitted]

We are convinced that the Arab Maghreb Union, through the consecration of its unity, will find the necessary capacity and the best way to face the numerous stakes of the century and assume its responsibility at the crossroads of the Arab, African, and Mediterranean civilizations and groupings.

Mr. President, out of our concern to avoid anything that might obstruct the process of our African unity and out of our loyalty to the principles that enabled our continent to liberate itself, we in Algeria are greatly concerned about the delay in the achievement of a final solution in the Western Sahara issue and about the emergence of some obstacles. Algeria has never spared any effort to reach the necessary solution out of its conviction that direct dialogue between our brethren in Morocco and Western Sahara, and holding a free and a real referendum, which will enable the Sahrawi people to determine their own destiny, are the two main pillars of a just and final solution to this issue, in the interest of fraternity, peace, and concord in the region.

On this occasion, we would like to stress that the Organization of African Unity laid down the correct foundations for this solution and it is now responsible, alongside the United Nations, for the implementation of this solution after it was adopted by the Security Council in the shape of a clear and precise plan aimed at holding

a referendum for the self-determination of the Sahrawi people. In fact, this plan, which was drafted with the agreement of both sides, contains the objective facts of this issue and is in line with the text and spirit of the UN Charter.

I also seize this opportunity to address a fraternal and pressing appeal to the two parties concerned and to the entire international community, and urge them to implement this solution without any procrastination or prevarication. We also consider that our African organization should endeavor to deal with this issue by continuing its efforts aimed at achieving a just decolonization throughout the entire continent.

As regards the Sahel, Algeria's initiatives and efforts all stem from its eagerness to preserve stability and concord in all our continent. To this effect, the process for the consolidation of unity and national concord in sister Mali will continue to receive our full support. We have the same objective in sister Niger to which we are giving all possible support and assistance. In this respect, the preservation of peace and security and their utilization for development constituted the main points of discussion at the ministerial meeting of the countries concerned that Algeria had the honor to host last November.

Arab-African relations have always been characterized by a natural solidarity that has been imposed by the strength of historical ties and a common destiny. That solidarity is today reinforced by challenges similar to those facing every community. Thus, Africa, which has spared no effort to support the achievement of a just and a final solution in the Middle East, is indeed entitled to consider itself as an associate of the first victory achieved by the Palestinian people through the establishment of self-rule on part of their national territory.

The just cause of the Palestinian people still needs the support of Africa until the establishment of the independent Palestinian state, with Jerusalem as its capital.

At the same time our continent should not remain indifferent to the suffering of the Arab-African Libyan people or the Arab people of Iraq. Algeria would like here to reiterate its total solidarity with the two peoples.

Africa should not remain untouched by the tragedy that is taking place between brethren in Yemen, a country which can be described as a real link between Africa and the Arab world. Algeria has seriously been trying, along with other efforts, to cleanse the Arab atmosphere and to bring about solidarity between Arab brothers. Undoubtedly the realization of such a reconciliation will enable the Arab nation to redirect its resources in the service of an inter-Arab-African cooperation that would meet the aspirations of the two regions' peoples.

Our continent should, furthermore, work to bolster its solidarity and cooperation with the rest of people of the South. Regardless of the problems facing Africa, it should try to take its real place in the international arena. The important role to be played at this juncture should

be joint efforts by the African states at the UN Security Council, which is facing important transformations in which our continent should exercise their right by having a say in the restructuring of the Security Council, in particular. [passage omitted]

Bedie on Economic, Social Development

AB1406135094 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 14 Jun 94 p 20

[Speech by Ivorian President Henri Konan Bedie in Tunis on 13 June]

[Text] Your Excellency, chairman of the conference; Your Excellency, President of the Republic of Tunisia; Your Majesty; Your Excellencies, Heads of State; Your Excellencies, Heads of Government and Delegation; Your Excellency, Mr. UN Secretary General; Your Excellency, Mr. OAU Secretary General; honorable ministers; ladies and gentlemen of the diplomatic corps; distinguished delegates; ladies and gentlemen:

Taking the floor on behalf of my peers and upon their request to speak to Your Excellency the President of Tunisia on the occasion of the formal opening of the 30th Summit of the OAU, it is my pleasure to state our great joy to be here in this beautiful city of Tunis where we have been accorded the kindest attention since our arrival, and where we are enjoying a brotherly and warm reception.

Mr. President, we are not in the least surprised because your country, Tunisia, was marked by humane qualities which date back to over 2 million years. It is therefore on this land of warm and openhanded reception that we are meeting to have a taste of this brotherly hospitality. Thus, on behalf of all the delegations here present, I would like, Mr. President, to express sincere thanks to you and to the people and the Government of Tunisia. Also, kindly allow me, Mr. President, to convey with these thanks our warmest congratulations for your brilliant election as chief executive of your country. Under your able leadership, modern Tunisia has been ushered into a new era characterized by democratic renewal and the promotion of human rights through a consensus attained under the national pact. These objectives achieved by Tunisia in the social and economic fields entitle you to a feeling of legitimate pride.

Mr. President, having accomplished this first task, I would like—on behalf of the entire Ivorian people and on my own behalf—to thank you for the heartwarming solidarity and friendship which all of you, African heads of state, demonstrated toward Cote d'Ivoire on the death of President Felix Houphouet-Boigny. The collective mobilization of the whole of Africa on the occasion of the 7 February funeral rites of my illustrious predecessor was the touching testimony of an active solidarity which the Ivorian people will always remember. The whole world had the opportunity to watch us in a rare thrust of solidarity and sympathy as we paid a deferential last tribute to an illustrious departed, who devoted all his

energy to working toward the achievement of the ideals of the OAU as one of the founding members. For all the deep sympathy demonstrated on the occasion, Cote d'Ivoire, speaking through me, expresses its profound gratitude to you.

Mr. President, we have now reached a crucial turning point in the life of our organization and the holding of the 30th summit in Tunis takes on a symbolic value. Indeed, it is here in Tunis, the northern part of our continent, that the whole of Africa reconciles with itself as it admits into the OAU its southern part represented by South Africa, which is now completely freed from the yoke of apartheid under a democratic, multiracial regime. Thus, Tunis marks a new era for our continent whose will to unite is realized by the bringing together, within a single organization, of independent and sovereign states representing all the racial components of Africa's people. This diversity in unity is, indeed, a source of enrichment and bears the hopes for a future full of promise.

It is therefore with great diversity and in an earnest voice that I would like, on behalf of you all, to bid the warmest welcome to the South African delegation which has been so long awaited in the big OAU family. I also seize this pleasant opportunity to reiterate our warmest congratulations to President Nelson Mandela on his brilliant and historic election as chief executive of his country. His election seals the brilliant future of a democratic, multiracial, and united South African nation, just as it offers the most admirable lesson of the democracy which we hope it will exemplify.

Mr. President, the 30th OAU summit at Tunis will surely remain in the annals of history as a decisive stage in our organization's evolution. The eradication of apartheid in South Africa has ended the most hideous aftermath of colonization, as well as the mission assigned to our liberation committee. What a fantastic story for Africa.

Now that this major objective has been attained, our common efforts should more than ever be devoted to pursuing other objectives. These objectives should mainly be the economic and social development of our countries, the promotion of education, training, and economic integration, and the search for peace and stability through the peaceful settlement of conflicts.

Concerning economic and social development, the Tunis summit marks the starting point of the African Economic Community whose constituent treaty was signed in Abuja on 3 June 1991 and came into effect on 12 May. As the legal prerequisites have been met, it is up to us to take a firm resolution to accomplish the stages leading to the advent of the African economic market that we are all yearning for. In this regard, we must congratulate ourselves for actions undertaken at the level of our various regional and subregional organizations to speed up the economic integration of our countries.

These efforts should be aimed, in particular, at harmonizing business laws, developing agricultural and industrial production machinery, and setting up scientific data banks necessary for the diversification and transformation of our raw materials into finished and semifinished products. Of course, such a perspective will meet with some obstacles. We should, therefore, not rule out external factors that tend to annihilate our efforts. These are, notably the problem of the indebtedness of our states, the fall in the prices of our raw materials, the difficult access of our products to the international market, and the serious concerns that the recent GATT agreement has aroused in us. That is why, in the face of world economic hazards, our unity should at least continue to be constant in our relations with our partners of the developed countries of the North.

Concerning education, training, and the promotion of culture, allow me, Mr. Chairman, to highlight some essential ideas. Without dwelling at length on the need for good training which is indispensable for development, I will particularly stress culture as a factor of knowledge, rapprochement, and understanding among our peoples in order to mutually enrich ourselves on our identities and our diversities. In this context, it would be superfluous to note the importance of artistic shows in regard to our cultures and traditions. The natural medium for the propagation of these important rendezvous in our countries remains modern means of communication, and yet we hopelessly lack these means of communication. It is therefore important for us to pool our efforts to improve upon our communication means by ensuring better organization of these means. We should give particular attention to the scientific and technological training of our youth, both masculine and feminine, to enable them to secure the genuine instruments of our development and our intellectual, social, and culture well being.

However, Mr. Chairman, it must be admitted that all these efforts cannot succeed without the prior existence of a peaceful climate which, unfortunately, has been disrupted in many parts of our continent. In fact, concerning the search for peace, after rejoicing at the Cairo summit about the creation of a central body, a mechanism for the prevention, the management, and settlement of conflicts in Africa, we cannot help but feel sad today in the face of the generalization of conflicts on our continent with their lot of atrocities, refugees, and intolerable human sufferings, of which the Rwandan example should particularly draw our attention.

It is, therefore, necessary to mobilize our energies and to display a sense of imagination in our search for solutions to the various fratricidal wars bruising our continent, weakening it, and marginalizing it. This implies, on our part, a genuine change of mentality, which will enable us, in the name of our common destiny, to intervene in domestic conflicts without being accused systematically of interfering in domestic affairs of our states. But we must also, in spite of the economic crisis hitting our countries, give our organization adequate financial

resources that will enable our central organ to play its real role of prevention of conflicts.

Cote d'Ivoire, for its part, armed with legacy of peace left behind by the late President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, intends to continue on the path of dialogue as a priority instrument for the settlement of conflicts. It will always heed the call of peace in order to contribute its modest quota to the advent of a united Africa dedicated to solidarity in concord, progress, and shared well being.

Thank you!

Summit Proceedings Enter 2d Day

LD1406144694 Tunis Tunisian Republic Radio
Network in Arabic 1300 GMT 14 Jun 94

[Text] Meetings of the OAU's 30th summit were resumed this morning at the Conference Hall in Tunis under the chairmanship of President Zine al-Abidine Ben Ali, the current president of the OAU.

[Begin Ben Ali recording] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: Sirs, presidents and chairmen of delegations, we resume our meetings by listening to the speeches of those who have asked to comment on the report submitted by our organization's secretary general.

It is to be recalled that yesterday evening, we listened to six comments. Twenty-five comments remain to be made and we have only this morning's session to continue listening to these comments, as the afternoon session will be closed-door and devoted to looking into the statements and resolutions submitted to us. Therefore, and in order to be able to achieve this, I suggest two things to you, if I may:

First: to be as brief as possible to allow as many comments as possible.

Second: Those who are not able to make their speeches due to lack of time are asked to hand the text of their comments to the OAU's secretariat general, who will undertake to distribute them to all delegations and include them in the summit's dossiers.

I look forward to your understanding and cooperation and I thank you for that. I now give the floor to the secretary general to read the list of those who want to make their comments in the order of their registration. [end recording]

During this morning's session, African leaders continued making their comments before they started discussing points of the summit's agenda in connection with political conflicts in a number of African countries and the social and economic situation on the African continent.

Dos Santos on Angolan Civil War

MB1406144894 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 14 Jun 94

[Speech by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in Tunis on 14 June—recorded]

[Text] The experience of reconciliation and democratic coexistence in South Africa has been exalting. Yet, we should confess our horror about the renewed violence and cold blooded slaughter of tens of thousands of innocent and unprotected civilians in Rwanda. The modern reality of our continent lies between those two extreme examples.

Apartheid has been definitely buried in South Africa with the holding of the first multiparty and multiracial elections in that country, which led to the incontestable victory of the ANC and our beloved brother President Nelson Mandela. It is with emotion and pride that I salute from this tribune the advent of democracy in South Africa under the wise, firm, and serene leadership of President Mandela. I also warmly salute the admission of this huge and powerful country as an OAU full member. That has been a decisive step in the slow march by African peoples in asserting their democratic pursuit, in eliminating the vestiges of authoritarian regimes and of those that rule on the basis of racial discrimination, as well as in overcoming monolithic and stagnant attitudes by autocratic regimes whose tyranny has done—and in certain instances is still doing—so much harm to African peoples.

Regrettably, Africa is still the continent with the largest number of disputes. Using disputes of an ethnic or tribal nature, there are those who try to legitimize the use of violence and war as tools to justify political standpoints that only serve to hide the ambition to rule on the part of a small minority, or the interests of foreign forces committed to dividing and weakening the peoples of Africa as a whole in order to continue with exploitation. We should publically condemn that aggressive and militaristic option that uselessly drains our material resources and deprives our continent of its biggest asset—human beings who have already been adversely affected by centuries-old exploitation and colonial oppression. We, therefore, are for the establishment and consolidation of democratic regimes in Africa, which should be the most interested sides in playing a direct role so that in their midst opposition forces may freely express their views, with no constraints and in a broad debate involving all domestic political forces and groupings in a patriotic and constructive spirit. We must exclude no one from the political process in our respective countries, however small their representativity. The creation of a democratic state of law depends not only on the definition of rules to settle disputes among political parties, but primarily on the creation of freedom and constitutional guarantees for all citizens, on the participation of civil society in the shaping of government policies and in the discussion of the most appropriate

ways of jointly finding fairer solutions to the political, economic, and social problems, as well as regional issues that we have inherited.

The news media have a special role to play in that regard as the go-between and participant in exchanges of views and shaping of minds. Whenever possible, our constitutions should adapt to the reality in each of our countries, without attempting to mechanically copy the constitutions in place in other continents as a means of achieving internal political stability. Africa's general stability depends first and foremost on the stability in each of its nations. The OAU should, therefore, be able to influence African leaders to introduce changes and to create suitable mechanisms that lead to a greater participation by the civil society.

In Angola, we have been trying for several years now to try to fulfill those goals. We are, however, facing the intolerant and undemocratic attitude of a party—Jonas Savimbi's UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] which refuses to accept the results of the elections held in Angola from 29 to 30 September 1992 and which have been recognized as free and fair by the United Nations. As you are aware, UNITA has opted for violence and war, precisely to challenge those results. In its militaristic option, UNITA still intends to seize power by the force of arms, but in the present situation that is even a more absurd illusion in view of the steady evolution, organization, and strengthening of the Angolan Armed Forces. In fact, if only a few months ago UNITA could boast to control over 70 percent of Angola—even though the majority of the people had meanwhile sought refuge in government-controlled areas—nowadays that percentage has dropped to some 40 percent. UNITA's aggressive attitude, however, is still possible because it continues to enjoy the benevolent and passive attitude of several sectors of the international community. Worst still, UNITA right now enjoys the direct support of a member state of our organization—the Republic of Zaire—which, in violation of the OAU statutes and relevant UN Security Council resolutions, facilitates and promotes military and logistical assistance, enabling that armed party to continue to wage war against the legitimate government of Angola.

Concrete and undenied proof of Zairian involvement alongside UNITA was recently presented to the United Nations in New York by the Angolan Government. I cannot close my eyes to the reality. I hereby bring this information for your excellencies' knowledge. However, I want to reaffirm that it is our intention to discuss this issue with my counterpart and brother President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, so that it is solved as soon as possible in the spirit of African unity and fraternity.

Excellencies, despite all gestures of flexibility and tolerance made until now by the Angolan authorities in the peace negotiations which have been taking place in Lusaka for more than six months, UNITA is still bent on creating artificial impasses, and showing its position militarily; causing the deaths of dozen thousands of

innocent victims; submitting whole populations to raids and other terrorist actions; forcing millions of Angolans to leave their homes for the coast or other areas controlled by the government; paralyzing the productive process, movement of people and goods; sabotaging efforts of the international community to take humanitarian aid to the most affected areas; in general hindering the Angolan economy from reestablishing and developing the country.

Actions such as the ones under way in Luanda and those carried out by UNITA in Angola reduce the credibility and reduce at the international level [word indistinct] efforts many governments as well as African political forces and figures have been making to rehabilitate the image of our continent and show that Africa knows how to take care of its destiny, deal with its resources and the cooperation of its own children. On this issue, it is never too much to stress the extraordinary example from South Africa, where neither apartheid, nor the decades of open confrontation prevented an agreement—which satisfied all parties involved in the process—from being reached in a peaceful and negotiated way, without the need to resort to any interference outside Africa. UNITA should, therefore, be encouraged to accept the suggestions made by the mediator and the observers of the Angolan peace process, as the government has already done, to ease the prevailing tense atmosphere at the talks and speed up the advent of peace and national reconciliation.

To this end, we extended our offer of posts to UNITA cadres, placing at its disposal four ministerial posts, namely those of commerce, health, hotels and tourism, and geology and mines; seven deputy ministerial posts; three provincial governors posts; seven deputy provincial governor posts; six ambassadorial posts; 30 district administrator posts; 35 deputy district administrator posts; and 75 commune administrator posts. With this gesture, we intend to speed up the advent of peace and reconciliation in Angola.

Regarding this, Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the OAU to more closely monitor the Lusaka talks, directly through its general secretary or one of his representatives with an observer's status so that member states may be regularly informed about the evolution of this complex process.

Excellencies, I thank you for the assistance and solidarity which has been rendered to us by African countries, particularly the Frontline States. In Harare, a little more than a week ago, the Frontline countries, which had formed an advanced detachment of the continent against apartheid, opposing to the warmongering and expansionist aspiration of the former South African racist regime, resolved to alter its original character to assume a unitary front open to all states of the region with the aim of establishing and overseeing peace and stability within each country and between member states, as a prerequisite for the development and prosperity of all the southern African region.

At a more comprehensive level at the OAU, and following efforts which last year led to the creation of a OAU mechanism for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflicts in Africa, it would be useful to confer upon its central organ the means and the operative capacity to make effective its actions to end the innumerable conflicts that our continent is still facing.

Moreover, for instance in the case of Western Sahara, the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations aimed at the same objectives should be sped up. This could be one of the fundamental roles to confer upon the OAU at this 30th summit, now that the democratization process is underway in South Africa, in a way, the foremost objective—that of the political liberation of our countries from colonialism and racial discrimination—has at last been fulfilled. Besides this function of overseeing stability on the continent, the OAU has to adapt its new structures to face new and complex challenges, including, notably the implementation of objectives defined in the (Lagos) plan of action, which demands political and democratic conditions, and a healthy and functioning national economy in each of the member states.

Without political stability and a democratic coexistence, it will be very difficult for the economic processes to run smoothly. Thus, we note that the search for democratic and pluralist solutions, and the drafting of realistic and audacious economic plans, are one of the ways of reinforcing the continent's unity and cooperation in the defense of common interests of the African people, and the means of reaffirming and solidifying our independence. For this reason, we salute the recent adoption of the convention creating the African Economic Community. We hope that the instruments for the practical and successful implementation of its dispositions will be (safeguarded). The OAU must also create mechanisms to encourage subregional economic communities at a level where it will be necessary to pay special attention to communications, telecommunications, energy, health, education, management of water resources, and other vital sectors. In this context, it will be indispensable that the subregional economic communities hold periodic and planned meetings with their partners and respective experts so that the definition of a global strategy may follow a concerted plan assisted by technical studies of economic issues appropriate for each region.

In fact, there will be no subregional development unless each country assumes its national responsibilities, and there will be no global development without cooperation and solidarity between states so that each country may attain a minimum state of development and may become a partner in a true sense. It is necessary that we Africans identify our common interests, both at continental and subregional levels, so that together we may adopt a strategy for our own defense in a world which tends to organize more and more in protectionist and group schemes. We must effectively create conditions in our countries so that our cadres do not feel tempted to

abandon Africa in search for ways to realize their personal and scientific development and for a better future.

In Angola, despite disastrous consequences of the war which seen in misery, hunger, lack of clothing, disease, and other equally dramatic conditions of millions of women, men and children, we are making efforts to overcome the enormous crisis facing the country through an economic recovery program which has been praised by the highest international financial institutions. However, its total implementation is tied to the end of war and the advent of peace. I would not like to go further, because I am aware that all other African leaders present here have valuable words to say about their countries and the future of our organization. I conclude my speech with hope for the renewal and strengthening of the role of the OAU in Africa and the world and I am the bearer of the Angolan people's belief in peace, democracy, and development, objectives which will be attained only in full communion with fraternal countries of all the continent.

In brief, Mr. Chairman, the resolution of domestic and inter-state conflicts, peace and political stability, on the one hand, and reconstruction and national development, and the building of the African Economic Community, on the other hand, are the essential points which seem to me to be at present the program for our continent's organization. To make it effective there is a need to adapt the judicial instruments and their mechanisms of action to the new challenges and conditions of the contemporary world. Thank you very much for your attention. [end recording]

Niger's Konare on Regional Security

LD1406204994 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 14 Jun 94

[Text] There was an upsurge of violence in Mali while President Alpha Oumar Konare was visiting several capitals of the region, before going to Tunis to attend the OAU summit. His talks continued in Tunis on the sidelines of the OAU summit. Today, Algeria, Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso, Mauritania, and Senegal met to discuss regional security, particularly the Tuareg issue. This was the occasion for Niger President Mahamane Ousmane to discuss the Tuareg problem face to face with his Algerian neighbor. Mahamane Ousmane is interviewed by Boniface Vignon.

[Begin recording] [Ousmane] A meeting of this kind cannot be held without discussing the security problems of the sub-region. These security problems are preoccupying Mali, Niger, Algeria, Chad, and Mauritania.

[Vignon] Did President Zeroual give you assurances on the Tuareg who retreat into Algeria?

[Ousmane] Naturally no leader would rejoice about his neighbor's insecurity. President Zeroual and other colleagues have stressed their own concern and their hope to see a climate of peace established at our borders. [end recording]

Togo's Eyadema on Military Cooperation

AB1506094594 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900 GMT 14 Jun 94

[Report on speech by Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema in Tunis on 14 June]

[Text] Some 42 heads of state and about 10 delegations from the African Continent today continued the deliberations of the 30th OAU summit which began in Tunis yesterday. The deliberations were mainly marked by several addresses, including the one made by Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema who critically reviewed Africa's political and economic activities. The head of state, who addressed the summit this morning, made very interesting proposals on our continent's future. Our correspondent in Tunis, Kodjovi Gbadayi, sent us a summary of the president's address:

[Begin Gbadayi recording] President Eyadema made an important address today at the OAU conference under way in Tunis. After paying tribute to Presidents Ben Ali of Tunisia and Mubarak of Egypt and saluting the end of the decolonization of Africa marked by President Nelson Mandela's participation in the summit, President Eyadema took stock of the difficulties confronting the African Continent.

He said: We are defending African unity here at a time when our Africa is more than ever divided. Individualism and ethnic sentiments are on the rise. The end of the East-West bloc war has given way to ethnic sentiments. Western leaders, who have seen the end of their confrontation with the Marxist system, have been tempted to implement a political system in Africa which does not correspond to African societies and which has weakened the governments in power.

However, Africans must also engage in self-criticism and strive to help their countries overcome the present crisis. Let us help ourselves and the world will help us. Such is the motto proposed by General Eyadema who suggested that the OAU should move onto another step of its development. He also suggested that the OAU should have its own blue helmets capable of conducting peacekeeping operations in its name, to stop fighting and to open the way for a peaceful solution while it is still time. This military union should be followed by an economic union, the Togolese leader said, calling on Africans to have their own Maastricht treaty. They have to get together to enable Africa to benefit from a true Marshall plan.

Finally, President Eyadema suggested that Africans should think of new forms of political organizations. The new African democracy should be based on traditional values and at the same time take into account more modern ones in order to achieve an acceptable balance. Since the African continent needs new ideas, President Eyadema suggested the creation of an African academy of moral and political science that will bring together African and foreign scholars to scientifically examine the continent's problems.

In conclusion, Gen. Eyadema called for the reactivation of the pan-African organization and the birth of a more peaceful and prosperous African society based on greater solidarity. This theme was also discussed by other African heads of state such as Bongo of Gabon, Konare of Mali, and Deby of Chad who openly criticized the indifference of African countries toward the sociopolitical tragedies besetting the continent. Africans should stop accusing others and take care of themselves, all of them said.

Before going to the congress palace, the head of state, this morning received for the second time Bruno Delaye, the French president's adviser for African affairs, who welcomed President Eyadema's initiative concerning the border dispute between Nigeria and Cameroon. The Togolese leader also held discussions with his Beninese and Tunisian counterparts, Presidents Soglo and Ben Ali, respectively. [end recording]

Burundi

Interim President on Concern for Rwanda Events

LD1406210894 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 14 Jun 94

[Text] Up to now Burundi has been spared the murderous folly rocking Rwanda, but clashes have been reported, which leads to fears of contamination. Here is the interim president of Burundi, who is president until 1 July. Sylvestre Ntibantunganya spoke to Dominique de Courcelles:

[Begin recording] [Ntibantunganya] [passage indistinct] Burundi is necessarily affected by what happens in Rwanda, all the more so because (?we have always regarded Rwanda as our twin), and you know that with twins, when one suffers, the other (?follows) and [words indistinct], and we are catching the [word indistinct] of the Rwandan crisis today. So we are very much involved for two reasons: First, what is happening in Rwanda is a humanitarian crisis, and we can see its consequences, and we can also see its seriousness, given what we [word indistinct] a few days ago.

Second, what is happening in Rwanda, (?if we don't find a solution) could have negative repercussions, not only on Burundi, but also on the subregion.

So, what are we suggesting? We are suggesting that the two sides should sign and implement a cease-fire very quickly. Second we are suggesting that the two sides should return to the Arusha accords. There is no other [words indistinct]. Neither the Rwanda Patriotic Front [RPF] nor the Rwandan government can govern Rwanda today without reference to the Arusha peace accords, which have to be modified today, given the rather unusual context. What struck me is that everyone is concerned that peace must return to Rwanda quickly.

[De Courcelles] [passage indistinct]

[Ntibantunganya] Yes, why not? After all, we do have easier contacts with (?that) country. The Burundian Government is very well acquainted with the different sides in the Rwandan crisis, and we think that we can have contacts at a deep level, based on diplomacy [passage indistinct].

[De Courcelles] Specifically?

[Ntibantunganya] Specifically, (?I mean), we know the Rwandans, we know the people in the government and we know the ones in the RPF. (?What we are going to try) to do is to make deep level contacts with them.

[De Courcelles] Here?

[Ntibantunganya] Here, and in our subregion, and we have already started, in fact.

[De Courcelles] Telling them what?

[Ntibantunganya] Telling them: Stop. First because, if you continue to fight, it is a [word indistinct] (?of your people), and second, if you continue to fight, you are in danger of setting the whole of the subregion on fire, and you will bear the historical responsibility for it. [end recording]

Rwanda

Cease-Fire Reached, Broken Almost Immediately

32 People Abducted From Kigali Church

EA1406130994 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in French to Rwanda 1030 GMT 14 Jun 94

[Text] Government troops are far from stopping their barbaric acts. Today at around 0600, while representatives of the two armies were meeting at the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda [UNAMIR] headquarters, government soldiers and Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development-Coalition for the Defense of the Republic militias abducted 32 people from their refuge at the Saint-Famille parish in Kigali. When this information reached the Rwandan Patriotic Front representatives, they left for the Saint-Famille parish in the company of UNAMIR officials to obtain details of the incident. This doubtlessly forced the abductors to release their victims. Evacuation operations, which were affected today by the barbaric acts of government soldiers, will resume tomorrow.

Abductees Feared Dead

AB1406191694 Paris AFP in English 1841 GMT 14 Jun 94

[By Annie Thomas]

[Excerpts] Kigali, June 14 (AFP)—Truce talks between Rwandan rebels and the government broke down Tuesday [14 June] after militiamen abducted and probably killed between 30 and 40 people, many of them children, who had been sheltering in a Kigali church, the UN said.

UN officials in the capital said the group was abducted from the Sainte Famille parish and was feared dead.

"When they take them away they usually kill them," said General Henry Anyidoho, the deputy commander of the UN Assistance Mission (UNAMIR) here. The news came hours after reports of a fresh massacre of Tutsi civilians in a refugee camp in neighbouring Burundi.

The rebel Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) broke off UN-sponsored peace talks with the government when news of the abductions filtered through.

Rebel negotiator Frank Mugambage warned the incident could jeopardize the future of the talks, adding that if government soldiers were not responsible then they were accomplices to the act. The RPF added it was seeking

clarification from the UN mission here of unconfirmed reports that Tutsi civilians had been killed in the church.

Mugambage said his superiors would decide whether the RPF would attend the scheduled resumption of the talks Thursday.

Anvidoho said the abduction was reported by the priest in charge of the parish, which is in the government-controlled city centre and where some 3,000 people have taken refuge. Earlier in the day Hutu militiamen had prevented members of the tiny UN presence from evacuating civilians from Sainte Famille, said UNAMIR military spokesman Major Jean-Guy Plante. Meanwhile reliable sources in Burundi reported that more than 100 Tutsis were slaughtered overnight Monday in a refugee camp at Bugabira, northeastern Burundi, by a band of Rwandan Hutus who stole across the border between the two countries overnight.

Burundi has the same ethnic mix as Rwanda, which in April was plunged into an inter-ethnic bloodbath that has claimed up to 500,000 lives.

At least 515,000 Rwandans have also fled the country, including 414,000 to Tanzania, according to census figures from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

The UNHCR said Tuesday in Geneva it was searching for new sites for refugee camps with Tanzanian authorities as current facilities near the Rwandan border were now overstretched. [passage omitted]

Questioned earlier about latest developments in Gitarama, the headquarters of the interim government south of Kigali which the RPF said it had captured Monday, General Marcel Gatsinzi, the head of the government talks delegation, simply confirmed that "there is fighting over there." Mugambage, however, said the town was "under total (RPF) control."

A UN military spokesman said he had been told by an RPF officer that the United Nations could visit Gitarama, which lies 50 kilometres (30 miles) southwest of Kigali, probably Thursday.

Rebel radio claimed RPF rebels "now controlled many of Rwanda's prefectures, among them Byumba, Kibungo, Kigali, Gitarama and a big portion of Ruhengeri."

Meanwhile in Tunis, South African President Nelson Mandela pledged to send aid to Rwanda, but remained torn over UN calls for Pretoria to dispatch 50 armoured personnel carriers there.

The vehicles would pave the way for the long-delayed deployment of thousands of UN troop reinforcements there, UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali told AFP at the weekend.

RPF Announces Immediate Cease-Fire

AB1406215194 Paris AFP in English 2145 GMT 14 Jun 94

[Text] Tunis, June 14 (AFP)—A Rwandan rebel official said here Tuesday [14 June] his forces and the government had agreed to an immediate ceasefire.

The official, Pasteur Bizimundu, said the Rwandan Patriotic Front would order its fighters to hold their fire Tuesday evening.

He said Rwanda's interim government had made the same pledge. Officials from both sides were in Tunis on the sidelines of an Organization of African Unity summit.

The ceasefire was reached in a meeting with the presidents of Zaire, Tanzania, Uganda and Burundi.

Ceasefire talks collapsed earlier in the day in the capital city Kigali after Hutu militiamen abducted and probably killed between 30 and 40 people, many of them children, who had been sheltering in a church, the United Nations said.

The rebel army is dominated by the minority Tutsis.

Mediation Effort To Continue

LD1506100994 Paris Radio France International in French 0630 GMT 15 Jun 94

[Excerpts] We have just learned from REUTER that fighting resumed in Kigali shortly before dawn this morning. [passage omitted]

Pasteur Bizimungu, one of the representatives of the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF], in Tunis [for the OAU summit], announced a cease-fire last night. He gave his reaction to Dominique de Courcelles:

[Begin recording] [Bizimungu] Yes, we allowed ourselves to be swayed by considering that if the massacres were to stop simultaneously with the fighting, we would not get anything. [sentence as heard].

[De Courcelles] Nevertheless, is the mediation mission going to continue?

[Bizimungu] The mediation mission is going to continue, together with the mediator. So this will be a dialogue between the parties affected by the implementation of the Arusha accord.

[De Courcelles] Where? How?

[Bizimungu] This will happen in Arusha, I think [word indistinct] the mediator. The problem is solved. As for the mediator, he has obtained a cease-fire and what will come next, as was the case in the past, will be in the hands of the mediator. [end recording]

This mediator is Tanzanian President Ali Mwinyi. [passage omitted]

In France, Interior Minister Charles Pasqua is in favor of international intervention in Rwanda in view of the shame and scandal caused by the massacres, including those of children. This is a scandal, he said. The international community should be ashamed of itself. How can the leaders of the world still look at themselves in a mirror? This is what Charles Pasqua said. [passage omitted]

Fighting Continues in Kigali

AB1506103094 Paris AFP in English 1018 GMT 15 Jun 94

[Excerpt] Kigali, 15 Jun (AFP)—Rwandan rebels and the Army fought with heavy artillery and small arms in the bloodied capital Kigali overnight and early Wednesday [15 June], despite the announcement of a two-month ceasefire. The ceasefire was announced Tuesday by a rebel official, Pasteur Bizimungu, who told the Organization of African Unity in Tunis that the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) would order its fighters to hold their fire as of Tuesday evening. He told reporters that Rwanda's interim government had also pledged to observe a ceasefire. He said the truce was reached in a meeting with mediator Mobutu Sese Seko, the autocratic ruler of Zaire, and the presidents of Tanzania, Uganda and Burundi.

Meanwhile, UN-sponsored talks in Kigali which have been under way for two weeks have not yet led to a military settlement, while the rebels have been gaining ground. The head of the RPF delegation at the negotiations said Tuesday that the kidnap and presumed assassination by Hutu militiamen of 30 to 40 people, many of them children who had been sheltering in a church in Kigali, could scuttle these talks. [passage omitted]

New UN Envoy Appointed

EA1406170794 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in English to Rwanda 1100 GMT 14 Jun 94

[Excerpts] The UN secretary general Butrus Ghali has replaced his special representative to Rwanda, Dr. Jacques-Roger Booh-Booh. He is to be replaced by (Mohamed Khan) from Pakistan. [passage omitted] The man to replace Dr. Jacques-Roger Booh-Booh as the new UN secretary general special representative to Rwanda, (Mohamed Khan), has pledged to be impartial and transparent.

RPF Conducts Elections in Northern Prefecture

EA1406180394 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in English to Rwanda 1100 GMT 14 Jun 94

[Text] The Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] is conducting elections of local leaders in Prefecture Byumba. The exercise started on 12 June 1994 in Mukarange and Muranda sectors, in Prefecture Byumba. The elections were conducted democratically and (?peacefully). After the elections, the RPF officials explained the RPF political approach to Rwanda's problems. The delay in the implementation of the Arusha peace agreements and

why the RPF has been forced to resume fighting were also explained to the gathering. The officials of the RPF repeated the call on the people who have fled their homes to return and settle down, for the RPF has re-established security for all persons in the areas under their control. The RPF chairman, Colonel Alexis Kanyarengwe, has said that even the Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development militias, who will lay down their arms and stop committing atrocities, will be free to go home and settle down.

Zaire

Parliament Elects Kengo Wa Dondo as Prime Minister

Leadership Refuses To Endorse Election

LD1406173594 Brussels La Une Radio Network in French 1600 GMT 14 Jun 94

[Excerpt] In Zaire, the deputies of the new transitional parliament have started voting in the election of the new prime minister. Yesterday, the two-thirds quorum failed to materialize. But the surprise came from Brussels this afternoon. Herve de Guelink reports:

[De Guelink] Zairean Parliament Speaker Mgr Monsengwo and his first deputy, the Social-Christian Joseph Ileo, are in Brussels. In a joint communique, both refused to endorse what is going on at the Zairean parliament at the moment. They in fact think the election of a prime minister by the parliament is contrary to the new Zairean constitution which came into force on 9 April. It took months of bargaining between the opposition and the allies of President Mobutu to agree on this document. The speaker of the parliament and his deputy, Mgr Monsengwo and Joseph Ileo, have therefore refused to endorse what they consider as illegal and they have appealed to President Mobutu to fully respect the new constitutional act of transition. [passage omitted]

Further on Voting

AB1406185294 Paris AFP in English 1837 GMT 14 Jun 94

[Text] Kinshasa, June 14 (AFP)—Zaire's transitional parliament named moderate opposition leader Joseph Kengo Wa Dondo Tuesday [14 June] as prime minister.

The vote was 332 in favor and 133 against.

He was appointed after two other candidates who also oppose longtime military ruler Mobutu Sese Seko dropped out and threw their support behind Wa Dondo.

Tshisekedi Supporter Rejects Vote

AB1406205194 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 14 Jun 94

[Text] Zaire has a new prime minister. The High Council of the Republic-Transitional Parliament [HCR-PT]

today appointed Mr. Kengo Wa Dondo as prime minister. Andre Mounyinga, an active member of the French branch of Mr. Tshisekedi's Union for Democracy and Social Progress [UDPS], has reacted to Mr. Kengo Wa Dondo's appointment. He does not seem at all happy about it. Mr. Mounyinga was interviewed by our correspondent in Paris, Mohamed Youssouffou Saliou.

[Begin recording] [Mounyinga] It is an unacceptable violation because it does not comply with the transitional text based on the agreements signed with them. The text does not indicate that a prime minister should be appointed by the HCR-PT. It is a violation we are not

prepared to accept. We will fight it just as we fought the violations in the cases of Nguz Karl-I-Bond, Birindwa, and many others.

[Saliou] How do you see Mr. Etienne Tshisekedi's political future?

[Mounyinga] That is not the point. The question that needs to be asked is: How do we see the country's political future? I can only tell you that the whole population continues to rally behind the ideal of change which Mr. Etienne Tshisekedi and all the UDPS activists initiated a long time ago. You can be sure that this popular support will continue all the way. [end recording]

Eritrea

Isaias Discusses Sudan With U.S. Envoy

EA1006194694 Asmara Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1600 GMT 10 Jun 94

[Excerpt] President Isaias Afwerki today met and held talks with President Clinton's special envoy to Sudan. During their meeting, President Isaias and Melissa Wells, President Clinton's special envoy, extensively discussed the situation in our region—and in particular the situation in Sudan. Mrs. Wells noted that the U.S. Government supported the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development [IGADD] member countries' efforts to bring lasting peace to the Horn of Africa, and in particular to resolve the Sudanese problem peacefully. She also briefed President Isaias on the U.S. Government's readiness to cooperate with IGADD member countries in bringing lasting peace to the region. President Isaias noted that the appointment of a special envoy to Sudan by the U.S. Government clearly showed their desire to solve the problem. [passage omitted]

Ethiopia

Constituent Assembly Election Results Announced

EA1406174494 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in English 1700 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Text] Out of 118 independent and 68 political organizations candidates which contested the Constituent Assembly elections in various regions of 68 electoral constituencies, organization-based candidates have won in most of the zones. According to ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY reporters quoting constituency electoral board statements, out of the 16 organization-based and 15 private candidates in 15 constituencies of Western Welega, 15 of the winners were candidates of Omoro People's Democratic Organization [OPDO] while in one constituency, an independent candidate was the winner.

In 16 constituencies in Jima, all the seats were captured by OPDO candidates, denying all the 32 independent candidates who contested the same area.

In the 13 constituencies of Western Gojam where 30 independent and 13 organization-based candidates took part, all 13 seats were taken by the Amhara Nationality Democratic Movement.

Out of the eight constituencies in Bale OPDO-sponsored candidates took seven seats, while an independent candidate took the other seat. In this constituency, eight candidates were sponsored by organizations and there were 24 independent candidates.

In three constituencies of Region 12 [Gambela], there were three organization-based and 11 independent candidates. Two of the seats were taken by the Gambela People's Freedom Party candidates, while the remaining seat was taken by an independent candidate.

In Region Six in Asosa, the Beni Shangul People's Liberation Movement candidates won all three seats. One independent candidate also took part.

In Benchii Zone where there are two constituencies, candidates of the Benchii People's Revolutionary Democratic Movement won both seats.

In Northern Omo, out of the two organization-based and three independent candidates taking part in one regular and two special constituencies, the Derashe People's Democratic Organization candidates won two of the three seats. One seat was taken by an independent candidate. In Tigray, Central Zone, which has five constituencies represented by five organization-based and three independent candidates, the Tigray People's Liberation Front candidates won in all five constituencies.

Uganda

Over 2,000 Sudanese Refugees Camped in North

EA1406170094 Nairobi KNA in English 1215 GMT 14 Jun 94

[Excerpt] Kampala, 14 June (PANA)—More than 2,000 Sudanese refugees are now camped in Bibia in northern Uganda after fleeing intensified fighting between government forces and the rebel Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) in neighboring Sudan, the state-owned NEW VISION newspaper reported today.

It said the town of Nimule in southern Sudan was last week tense as residents feared an attack from government troops. This followed the dropping of leaflets by government troops advising the civilian population to quickly vacate the town as bombing was imminent. Thousands of civilians were seen walking, carrying personal belongings away from Nimule. Trucks of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) were by Tuesday [14 June] still ferrying fleeing Sudanese between Nimule and Bibia. The refugees were later being transferred to refugee camps in Moyo District, north-western Uganda.

As the war for control of Nimule intensified, there is apparently no hope of SPLA troops resisting the seemingly well organized government troops, the NEW VISION said. The newspaper said refugees were moving in tribal groups. The Dinka, who consider themselves a higher class, refuse to share camps with other tribes. Dinkas are camped at Lobone camp in southern Sudan bordering the Ugandan District of Kitgum. Most non-government organizations that had operated in the rebel-held southern Sudan had also fled the area for northern Uganda. [passage omitted]

Election Costs Delay Education, Health Spending*MB1406200794 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
13 Jun 94 p 1*

[Text] Cape Town—The building of about 156 much-needed new schools for black children and extension and renovation work on hundreds of hospitals, clinics, schools and roads for this year are to be suspended so as to pay for the election. The government has instructed that all state budgets this year should be cut by 4 percent to recover election costs, BEELD discovered yesterday.

The total election costs that have to be recovered, including the expenses of the Independent Electoral Commission and DEBI [Democratic Electoral Broadcasting Initiative], amount to about 2 billion rands.

As part of the state cutbacks, which affect all the regions and state departments in the country, state subsidies to all universities and technikons have been trimmed for the current financial year.

State and provincial budgets for among others education, health services and roads have also been trimmed down. Government orders for these cutbacks come in the wake of announcements by the government that a thousand additional posts for civil servants are to be created as soon as possible.

These cutbacks also occur at a time when cutbacks in the Cape health services are unavoidable and educational services countrywide are experiencing lean times. These cutbacks are unique and are the sacrifices which have to be made for South Africa's first democratic election, Western Cape MEC [Member of the Executive Council] for finance, Mr. Kobus Meiring, confirmed.

By virtue of the fact that these cutbacks are unique, mainly capital expenditures and maintenance costs will have to be trimmed dramatically.

The Western Cape provincial authority will, like other provincial and central authorities, do everything in its power not to trim any personnel posts due to the cutbacks, Mr. Meiring said.

The country's total education budget has been cut back by about 200 million rands, Western Cape MEC for education Martha Olckers said in response to a question. Most of the money is being deducted from mainly white education. However, 41 million rands also has to be taken from schools in colored residential areas.

Although everything possible is being done countrywide to cut the budget for black education as little as possible, the cutback will affect the building of about 156 new schools in black townships. The building of these new schools has been postponed from last year to this year due to a budgetary shortfall.

There are indications that renovation and extension work to schools and classrooms of most schools will have to be put on hold.

Eskom, Transnet To Play Key Role in Development*MB1406204294 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 14 Jun 94*

[Text] Eight public enterprises, including Transnet [Transportation Network] and Eskom [Electricity Supply Commission] have been identified as likely to play a key role in rebuilding and revitalizing the economy. The enterprises are said to be substantial earners of vital foreign exchange. Zinhle Fithane reports.

[Begin recording] [Fithane] Addressing a media conference at the Union Buildings in Pretoria today, Public Enterprise Minister Princess Stella Sigcau said Eskom's primary role was to provide electricity in the rural areas. Eskom has already incorporated all the electricity facilities previously run by the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states and are confident that they will have the ball rolling by the end of the year.

[Eskom spokesman Bongani Khumalo] We are rolling. We are rolling now, and by the end of this year we will be fully in motion. We are talking to people in the past TBVC countries with a view to eventually taking over the supply of electricity. We are looking at the best options possible and we would like to see people in those areas electrified. You will be mindful of the fact that those people are mostly in the areas that could be classified as rural areas and this is a priority, as it is the priority of the new government—that we should electrify those people.

[Fithane] Meanwhile, Public Works Minister Mr. Jeff Radebe has given a progress report on the implementation of a public works program.

[Radebe] The responsibility now rests on the government to ensure that the broad parameters and the contents of this important piece of work by the National Economic Forum is actually adopted by the government with the specific purpose of implementing it so that we start the process of solving the unemployment problem in our country.

[Fithane] In a lengthy report, the minister outlined the National Economic Forum's three-phase plan for a public works program. The three phases indicate how the program will be set up, but it will be at least another year before the program actually begins to create jobs. [end recording]

Reserve Bank Governor Urges Reducing Budget Deficit*MB1406092394 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 14 Jun 94*

[Text] Reserve Bank Governor Chris Stals says South Africa must reduce its budget deficit as a matter of urgency if it wants to avoid a crippling government debt level. Speaking in Switzerland, Dr. Stals said the new

government would find it difficult to reduce expenditure while seeking to deal with poverty and helping low-income groups. Excessive government debt would also exert upward pressure on long-term interest rates. Dr. Stals disclosed, however, that the outflow of short-term capital in the run-up to the elections has reversed itself. Since the elections the Reserve Bank had become a net buyer of American dollars.

Handing Over of Provincial Powers Delayed

MB1406190294 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 14 Jun 94 p 1

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Cape Town—The new provinces were expected to get some of their powers only at the end of next week, after central government delayed last Friday's planned implementation, the Office of the Public Service Commission said yesterday. But they would have to wait even longer before they got some of the more substantial powers listed in the interim constitution, commission deputy director-general Johan Grabe said.

"The first batch of provincial powers will comprise all the powers and functions contained in the ordinances and statutes of the four old provinces, plus those of the former TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states and self-governing territories," he said.

Specific powers listed in the constitution, but excluded at this stage, included housing, agriculture, trade and industry, financial borrowing, land affairs, education, and provincial service commissions.

Grabe said the enormous workload encountered in preparing the first batch of legislation, particularly the need to get the technical details correct, had been the main reason for the delay. Government departments, assisted by state law advisers, had begun work on the second batch.

Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi warned at the weekend that the success of the government of national unity could be in jeopardy if the constitutional deadlock with the Inkatha Freedom Party over provincial powers, particularly in KwaZulu/Natal, was not resolved soon.

He said Inkatha's qualified support for the reconstruction and development programme [RDP] was contingent on the autonomous implementation by provinces of RDP chapters in their jurisdiction.

After meeting provincial leaders last week, Deputy Provincial Affairs Minister Valli Moosa said a proclamation returning about half the provincial powers to the regions would be published in last Friday's GOVERNMENT GAZETTE. He said provincial powers would be phased in, but there would be provincial differences as each province had its own peculiarities.

Grabe said the desire to proceed in an "orderly manner" had also slowed down proceedings. "It has been a hell of a process." However, the first batch of "quite substantial" legislation would be ready for signing by President Nelson Mandela on his return from the OAU summit in Tunis. It would then take a few days to prepare for publication in the GAZETTE.

Grabe said a "realistic" publication date was Friday next week. If government wanted it published earlier, a special GAZETTE would have to be prepared.

Nearly two weeks ago provincial powers were temporarily transferred to central government, which said they would be passed back once provinces demonstrated their ability to administer them.

ANC, IFP Split Over Location of Natal Capital

ANC Advocates Pietermaritzburg

MB1306174894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1513 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Text] Durban June 13 SAPA—A tripartite alliance in the KwaZulu/Natal Midlands at the weekend called on African National Congress MPLs [member provincial legislature] and MECs [member executive council] to boycott any meetings of the provincial legislature at Ulundi. Dr Blade Nzimande, spokesman for the ANC/Congress of South African Trade Unions/South African Communist Party alliance, on Monday [13 June] said a weekend congress had voted for Pietermaritzburg as the provincial capital.

The province's Executive Council holds its weekly meeting at Ulundi on Tuesday. If the three ANC MECs attend it will be their first official visit to the former homeland capital and traditional seat of the rival Inkatha Freedom Party.

Dr Nzimande said the congress had called for a referendum on the siting of the capital, a suggestion once made by IFP President and Minister of Home Affairs Mr Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Both the IFP's rivals in the provincial legislature, the ANC and the National Party, favour Pietermaritzburg for the capital.

The ANC says political intolerance is rife in Ulundi. The organisation cites the murders there of three ANC election campaigners in April.

Premier Dr Frank Mdlalose's office could not be reached for comment.

The Executive Council has still to make proposals to the legislature on the siting of the capital.

NP Intervenes in Dispute

*MB1406064294 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 0500 GMT 14 Jun 94*

[Text] The National Party [NP] has intervened in the dispute between the ANC and the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] in KwaZulu/Natal, calling on the IFP to show commitment to democratic decision-making. The ANC and IFP have clashed on the question of a capital for the province, with the IFP favoring Ulundi, while the ANC and the NP favor Pietermaritzburg. The ANC has gone so far as to urge members of the Executive Council to boycott meetings held in Ulundi.

The leader of the NP in the province, Mr. Danie Schutte, has accused the IFP of adopting a one-sided attitude towards decision-making and said the IFP and the ANC have not yet proved that they can work together in a provincial government of national unity. Mr. Schutte also attacked the call by IFP Transvaal leader Themba Khoza for the immediate lifting of the state of emergency in KwaZulu/Natal and described it as arrogant. Citing the deaths of 45 people last week and more killings at the weekend, he said a decision to lift the state of emergency could not be taken lightly.

ANC Lawmakers Boycott Ulundi Meetings

MB1406195594 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 14 Jun 94

[Text] The choice of a capital for KwaZulu/Natal has resulted in a new political dispute. The three ANC members in the executive committee of KwaZulu/Natal today agreed to boycott meetings of the provincial legislature in Ulundi.

This follows the Inkatha Freedom Party's choice of Ulundi as capital. The ANC alliance and the National Party prefer Pietermaritzburg. The province's premier, Mr. Frank Mdlalose, said the problem will be discussed at a session of the provincial parliament later this month in Ulundi.

[Begin Mdlalose recording, in English] It will not be the determination of a capital itself on those days, but it will be the way to go about it. You will realize that there could be a number of things, for example, it could be by referendum which would have, of course, its own implications. It could also be by way of a commission that would look into the whole issue and report back either to the cabinet or to the parliament of KwaZulu/Natal. [end recording]

ANC Rejects Allegations of Blackmailing Zulu King

*MB1306203594 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1600 GMT 13 Jun 94*

[Text] The ANC has rejected allegations that it wants to control the Zulu king. ANC spokesman Blade Nzimande said the organization was insisting that the king's status and remuneration be entrenched in the constitution. He

accused the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] of blackmailing the king by paying his salary and of preventing him from establishing relations with those of his subjects who belong to other parties.

IFP Threatens Mass Action Over State of Emergency

*MB1306121094 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1100 GMT 13 June 94*

[Text] The IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] has threatened to embark on mass action if the state of emergency in KwaZulu/Natal is not lifted. The IFP member of Parliament, Mr. Themba Khoza, has questioned the motive for the declaration of the emergency regulations in KwaZulu/Natal only and not in other provinces effected by the violence. He added that the IFP had no problem with the deployment of the army on the province.

Zulu Paper Terms Truth Commission 'Self-Righteous'

MB1206090494 Durban ILANGA in Zulu 9-11 Jun 94 p 7

[From the "Comment and Opinion" page: "Put the past to rest"; article published in English]

[Text] The posturings of the ANC Government, and statements by the new Minister of Justice, Mr Dullah Omar are foolish and will infect the spirit of goodwill and reconciliation which have up until now been so evident.

This posturing takes the form both of a proposed Truth and Reconciliation Commission, and the freeing of amnesty granted to certain categories of criminals by former President F.W. de Klerk.

NO SYMPATHY

This newspaper has little sympathy for those who committed heinous crimes with political motive. Murder is murder, and it does not take on a more acceptable hue because it is political.

However if amnesty is to be provided this must be done on an even-handed basis. To do otherwise creates the wholly justified perception that the Government is prepared only to protect those murderers and criminals with which it was once associated, and with which it continues to be associated.

The amnesties were stopped, reportedly, because those indemnified need to confess all their sins first. However, let it be borne in mind that many indemnified ANC leaders have not yet confessed their sins, and are unlikely to ever do so.

SELF RIGHTEOUS

The ANC labours under the mistaken impression that its murderers are morally superior to those associated with the former Government.

It is this kind of bizarre thinking which prompts the ANC, smugly convinced of its self-righteousness, to proclaim the need for a "Truth and Reconciliation Commission."

DANGEROUS

This kind of delusion is dangerous for a party, which has amongst its ministers a kidnapper, an alleged diamond smuggler, persons implicated in bomb blasts, and a foreign minister, Alfred Nzo, who is on public record as supporting the burning to death of other human beings.

The term "Truth and Reconciliation Commission" is itself something of an Orwellian invention, the kind of spurious semantic facade which so appeals to those on the left. For the same reason the new Government has decided to call the Ministry of Police, as it is called in most other countries, the Ministry of Safety and Security. For its part, the proposed Truth and Reconciliation Commission is a grand name for what is no more than a political inquisition.

SPURIOUS

We all know that this has little to do with reconciliation. And though it would be interesting to know which ANC leaders ordered Robert McBride's grisly murders, the commission is unlikely to be this even-handed in its investigations.

The Justice Minister has already stated there should be no moral comparison between ANC murder and brutality, and that of the former government.

According to this logic Robert McBride's mutilation and murder of innocents is not evil because it was done for a good cause. Acts are not inherently evil because evil is primarily identifiable with the choice of one's cause.

MORAL RELATIVISM

This moral relativism is itself evil, and leads to evil. It is this logic which says that the Nazi Holocaust was despicable, whilst the Stalinist Holocaust was merely unfortunate. Indeed the latter event should be swept under the carpet and studiously ignored because the Soviet concentration camps were created in the name of humanity.

TWO COMMISSIONS?

If we are to have inquisitions let us put both the NP [National Party] and the ANC in the dock. Better that two such commissions are established both with similar resources and with a similar will to uncover evil, one for each organisation. Then later we can compare the tally sheets and decide which side was worse, relatively speaking.

Instead we are likely to end up with just another propaganda forum, which even if it displays half the selectivity of the Goldstone Commission, will generate more heat than light about the nature of political evil in South Africa.

So, in the best Orwellian tradition we are likely to have a Truth and Reconciliation Commission which offsets reconciliation.

The Truth Commission says Dullah Omar, will complete its work in eighteen months to two years.

Let us hope it does so more quickly. Because then the central state can get on, more seriously than before, with its stated goal of reconciliation and nation-building.

Demands Answers to Murders of IFP Leaders

MB1206085094 Durban ILANGA in Zulu 9-11 Jun 94 p 7

[From the "Comment and Opinion" page: "Lest we forget"; article published in English]

[Text] If the African National Congress is to establish a so-called Truth Commission, then we hope it will turn its attention to matters which have thus far confounded the Goldstone Commission.

Both the President and the Minister of Justice have said that people who come forward to confess their crimes will be granted indemnity.

We hope that amongst the people who come forward to confess will be those responsible for the serial murder of more than 350 leaders of the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] and thousands of its supporters.

The President of the ANC and current State President, Mr Nelson Mandela, went before the United Nations and labelled the IFP a surrogate of the former South African Government.

If one were to believe him, then one must logically assume that the former government would not have murdered IFP leaders.

Now, logic compels one to conclude that the IFP cannot be guilty of murdering its own leaders. So, if the former government was not murdering the IFP, must one conclude that it was the ANC?

Mr Justice Richard Goldstone, a strong supporter of the proposed Truth Commission, was seemingly unable to cast any light on the matter. Under the circumstances, what hope is there that the identity of the murderers will be brought into the light? Are they likely to confess to the truth commission? One would have to believe in miracles to expect that.

We repeat—the murder of the IFP leaders and its supporters is a crime of monumental proportions against the people of this land. If those punting a truth commission want to be taken seriously, they should tell the loved

ones of those that have been murdered how they intend going about solving these murders.

After all one of the two—the former government and the current one—must either know something about these dastardly crimes or at least know how to go about solving them.

North-West Premier Released From Hospital

MB1406113294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1006 GMT 14 Jun 94

[Text] Johannesburg June 14 SAPA—North-West Premier Popo Molefe has been discharged from hospital after a short illness and was back at work in his Mmabatho office on Tuesday [14 June]. A statement from Mr Molefe's office said the premier had been discharged on Friday last week after being admitted on June 3 for "lung bronchospasm". Mr Molefe has taken up residence in the former South African Embassy in Mafikeng, the statement said. The North-West provincial legislature is due to sit on June 20 to debate Mr Molefe's policy speech of May 27.

Nzo Says Relations With Israel Curtailed

NC1406130794 Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 8 Jun 94 p 11

[Excerpts] South African Foreign Minister Alfred Nzo has emphasized that the conditions in his country are stable in comparison with earlier conditions. He attributed this to the recent introduction of political reforms, which have contributed to easing the violence and calming the tension that prevailed in the country during the apartheid era.

In an interview with AL-SAFIR on the sidelines of the Nonaligned Conference last week, Nzo said that the political situation in his country will improve once the five-year transitional period is over. Then political and economic institutions will be reformed and human rights will be respected, he added. He pointed out that the South Africans are thirsty for freedom and democracy and that everyone is serious about proceeding toward democracy and eliminating apartheid. [passage omitted]

Nzo stressed his country's support for Arab rights at international and regional forums. He added: "We support steps to restore all the Arab rights and occupied territories and back the Arabs' endeavors in this area, particularly the Palestinians, because the policy of occupation has been rejected by us. Recently we have curtailed South Africa's relations with Israel and have suspended all previous cooperation activities with that country in the political, economic, and military areas. This is in line with the instructions and clear policy adopted by the current government of President Nelson Mandela, who has voiced support for the Palestinian people and those whose lands are usurped and who live under oppression and dictatorship and strive to regain their full rights."

The South African minister disclosed that his country has expelled dozens of Israeli experts and military personnel who were working in Johannesburg and some other districts. They were replaced by blacks, who had been banned from working in those areas in the past, he added. He pointed out that when the Israeli Government tried to sneak back into the country through back doors, these doors were slammed shut in its face and it was told that bilateral relations had to follow a certain course and that they must not come at the expense of relations with neighboring African or Arab states. He added: Thus, now there is no military or nuclear cooperation with Israel, as in the past. South Africa has become a state committed to international legality and policies or relations that do not enjoy international acceptance cannot be pursued. [passage omitted]

British-U.S. Political 'Meddling' Criticized

MB1106101694 Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 3-9 Jun 94 p 2

[From the "Commentary" column]

[Text] During the penultimate congress of the old National Party under the premiership of Dr. Malan there were extensive discussions about the "native problem" which the National Party had to resolve. The "natives" political attitude, preferences and problems were tabled.

Until a young delegate from the western Transvaal, who was attending his first NP congress, stood up and questioned whether we were not looking for the solution to the "problem" in the wrong corner. The big "problem" and the source of the problems was not the "natives" themselves, but the English—the missionaries, the professors and the politicians. Solve the English "problem," get rid of the English and Anglicized missionaries, professors and politicians, and the "native" problem would solve itself.

Dr. Malan did not respond to the question but Adv. Strydom, through the delegate's MP, let him know that he agreed with him, even though he could not talk about it at the congress. The "natives" politics were the hand of Esau, but the voice was that of the English Jacob.

Mr. Jaap Marais echoed Adv. Strydom's sentiment at the HNP [Reformed National Party] congress last week and at a conference the night before. The whole black politics, the black majority in the government, the human rights argument, the entire integration and handover politics are a British-American weapon against Afrikaner nationalism which stands in the way of the British-American political plan in Africa.

This political trend has continued since the days before Milner—who did not want the franchise, but instead the Afrikaner's country—right up to the ANC-dominated new South African Government, a product of relentless interference by Britain and the United States. It has been coming since Mr. F.W. de Klerk's officiousness to serve British interests, until current attempts to cripple the

Afrikaner's politics and to restore British domination by means of cunning methods so as to bring about and maintain a British-American "peace" under a communist umbrella.

Our priority right now should be to frustrate British-American meddling in white politics and to bind the Afrikaners together against this government. We will deal with the blacks ourselves.

South African Press Review for 14 Jun

MB1406122494

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Prison 'Mayhem'—The Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 14 June in a page-16 editorial criticizes the South African Prisoners Organization for Human Rights, SAPOHR, for its role in the recent prison riots. It is "worrying" that SAPOHR "launches campaigns and then washes its hands of the consequences. Mass action may have been justified during the apartheid years, but SAPOHR's mobilisation tactics now border on the irresponsible. It should rather focus on prison conditions alone. Calling for a general improvement there is a legitimate pursuit; promoting lawlessness and intimidation is not." Turning to the government, the editorial then states that "both the Transitional Executive Council, before the election, and now the Government have vacillated in dealing with the causes of this year's prison protests. Instead of establishing a moral, ethical and legal basis for dealing with the franchise and amnesty issues, the authorities appear to have made concessions because of a lack of resolve. This kind of expediency sets a dangerous precedent. It is something the country may yet come to rue."

CITY PRESS

Government Urged To Resist SAPOHR—The Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English on 12 June in a page-14 editorial states that SAPOHR's Golden Miles Bhudu "must be told that he is playing dangerous games by inciting prisoners to embark on so-called rolling mass action to force the new government to grant amnesty to the prisoners. The government must stand firm against any attempts by SAPOHR to blackmail it. Any wholesale release of prisoners would seriously undermine respect for the law."

SOWETAN

RSA Aid to Rest of Africa—"Perceptions in the rest of the continent, rightly or wrongly, are that South Africa is a honey pot," begins the Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 14 June in a page-6 editorial. "It is therefore inevitable, now that the country has 'opened up,' that people from more depressed circumstances elsewhere will head for our borders." The SOWETAN states that the government's approach to "economic refugees"

should be "threefold": first, treat refugees with "compassion and humanity," second, get involved in resolving political disputes "without becoming the 'policeman' of Africa," and third, "guard against using its economic strength to exploit countries on the sub-continent." "Balanced economic growth ensuring job opportunities and development for all in the region is the most potent counter to the refugee problem."

THE CITIZEN

Government's "Race Classification" Criticized—"Strange, isn't it? The previous Nationalist government got rid of race classification three years ago. The new ANC-dominated government intends to bring it back," states the Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 13 June in a page-6 editorial. The government "is going to introduce race monitors—defined as 'affirmative action monitoring mechanisms'—to ensure that affirmative action is carried out in the government and private sectors. In some cases, according to the ANC, firms may be required to keep records of the race of employees and even of consumers." "Since race is no longer required to be stated in identity books, one wonders how race will be established under the ANC rules." Banks, businesses, and the civil service will be brought under analysis. The editorial supports its contention by quoting passages from the Reconstruction and Development Program. "We hope the ANC will realise that any form of race monitoring or classification is a throwback to a system that could not be tolerated when it was enforced previously—and cannot be tolerated if it is imposed now. Not, unless the ANC wants to destroy its nonracist image and plunge the country into a new racial morass."

South African Press Review for 15 Jun

MB1506112094

[Editorial Report]

BEELD

Prison Riots—The government must act firmly says a page-8 editorial in Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 13 June in its reaction to the prison strikes. "The bloody uprising and hostage drama at the Modderbee Prison and the millions of rands' worth of damage caused by protesting inmates in at least eight prisons are indications of a very disturbing development." The spate of violence and vandalism in the latest so-called "peaceful" protest is "unacceptable and inexcusable under any circumstances. Such behavior should not be tolerated." According to the editorial, the organization claiming to represent the prisoners, the South African Prisoners Organization for Human Rights, "has this time either overplayed its hand, or it has no control over its members.... The decision by the government to give all prisoners a six months' remission is a mistake." It is high time the government sent out a loud and clear message: "The season of violence and lawlessness is gone for good."

Help for Africa—A second editorial on the same page of the paper notes: "It is becoming all the clearer that African countries, especially those south of the Sahara, are waiting with optimism that South Africa will rescue them from the economic quagmire in which they find themselves due to corruption and bad management.... Western countries have written them off. The former Communist Bloc has forgotten about them and are themselves in economic misery. South Africa must now jump to their rescue." According to the paper, President Mandela is handling this sensitive issue "well." At the recent World Economic Congress in Cape Town he assured African countries that South Africa did not intend to dominate them, but as a copartner, wanted to play a role in trying to reconstruct and develop Africa south of the Sahara. The editorial goes on to suggest: "If South Africa could help its neighbors in creating jobs for themselves, for instance, its own problem with illegal immigrants could be minimized." There must be caution

against too big expectations. "The government's task of upliftment lies here first of all, and only thereafter can it direct its efforts elsewhere in Africa. There is little money."

SOWETAN

Government Action—An editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 15 June on page 10 warns that "people are starting to lose patience" with the slow pace of government action on its promises. "Most people are reasonable and do not expect the Reconstruction and Development Programme to take off at once. A start, however small, has to be made. The important thing is to place some projects physically on the line. For instance, even if one area is prepared for housing, the streets tarred and the infrastructure put in place, people will be mollified. The trick is to show physically that the intention to make the plans work is there."

Angola

Sources Anticipate Agreement in Lusaka 'Soon'

MB1406193094 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 14 Jun 94

[Report by correspondent Alves Antonio in Lusaka]

[Text] The UN Special Representative today held separate meetings, first with National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] representatives, then with the government team in an attempt to approach positions defended by the two negotiating teams in Lusaka. The task has not been easy. However, official sources have just told Radio Nacional de Angola that an agreement may be achieved soon. The government and UNITA negotiators will meet again tomorrow to continue with the talks.

Military, UNITA Operations Nationwide Reported

MB1406153194 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 14 Jun 94

[Italicized passages recorded]

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] is moving its troops from Huambo to the martyred city of Kuito. Our correspondent Abel Abraao reports from Kuito:

[Abraao] *The Black Cockerel troops, in a vain attempt to storm and take over the city of Kuito before the Lusaka talks are concluded, once again shelled with heavy artillery all parts of the capital of Bie Province, at the same time launching a direct attack on the positions of government forces. A reliable and well informed source from the operation command in Bie today told our newsdesk that over the past few hours Jonas Savimbi's organization sent five container trucks with troops carrying long-, medium- and short-range weapons to the outskirts of Kuito. The same source added that over the past 62 hours the government forces killed 43 UNITA rebels and captured six AKM weapons, two PKM's, an N-79 weapon, and an assortment of ammunition and anti-tank mines.*

At present clashes are under way in the south of the city, with government forces inflicting heavy losses on Jonas Savimbi's UNITA. The Kuito residents did not go to the streets searching for food, wood and water this morning because UNITA soldiers have been shooting at everything and everyone. Thus, as well as civilians dying due to military activities, the number of people dying of famine is also growing, having reached alarming proportions.

On the southern front the situation has been described as stationary, judging by the movements of the UNITA rebels all over the region. Colonel Antonio Alberto Manuel, spokesman for the Southern Military Front has said these movements are taking part in the north of Matala District, particularly in the Cuvelai, Cai and

Mufa areas. Our correspondent reports from the Huila Provincial Station in Lubango:

[Unidentified correspondent] *The spokesman of the Military Southern Front says that there are three battalions of the rebel movement in Quilengues and two in Matala District. Questioned about whether the situation may become serious, Col. Antonio Alberto Manuel stressed that everything is serious for the soldiers and that everything is being done to contain this wave of movements. In operations mounted by government forces in response to UNITA attacks, a number of Jonas Savimbi's troops were killed, and an unspecified number of others were taken prisoner.*

The Ebo District in Cuanza Sul Province is still under the control of the government forces despite the enemy's attempts to take over the city. Operation Command Spokesman Colonel Calado says that UNITA lost 40 soldiers when trying to carry out yet another criminal action against defenseless civilians. Our correspondent reports from Cuanza Sul:

[Correspondent] *The Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] senior officer, who was speaking to our correspondent in Gabela, said that the dead include a lieutenant colonel who had been head of the Black Cockerel forces in the Eastern Front. He said violent and bloody clashes took place in the Canhembe, Bengo and Serra do Camuco areas, in which the government soldiers captured an assortment of war materiel, notably 13 RPG-7 weapons, eight AKM's and ammunition of several calibers. Colonel Calado concluded his interview with JORNAL DE ANGOLA by saying that government forces are totally in control of a radius 40 km from Ebo and continue with what he described as punitive attacks on Jonas Savimbi's soldiers in Waku Kungo, Quilenda and Ebo.*

In Malanje, government forces this morning repelled a group of UNITA soldiers when they tried to infiltrate a position of government forces in Cambondo. Our correspondent Francisco Curingana reports from the area:

[Curingana] *On that occasion the rebels left on the ground 14 of their dead soldiers, 10 AK weapons, as well as an anti-tank missile, eight 81 mm mortar shells, and an unspecified number of infantry ammunition. Today, following an offensive by government forces, yet another eight Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] soldiers deserted their colleagues and turned themselves over to government forces with their weapons. Over the past two days, government forces put out of action 151 rebels and captured seven bandits, and 39 others turned themselves in with their weapons. FALA 90th and Intervention Battalions were totally defeated and withdrawn from the theater of war.*

500 Civilians Killed in Kuito

MB1406203194 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 14 Jun 94

[Report by correspondent Abel Abraao in Kuito]

[Text] The situation in the city of Kuito is worrisome since the Black Cockerel troops, who have failed to take over the city, are now bent on transforming the city into dust through intense shellings into Kuito and outlying wards over the last 72 hours. Meanwhile, the number of victims of the shootings and shellings is still rising and it is estimated that more than 500 civilians died and 800 others were wounded since 26 May. There is an increased number of people facing malnutrition due to food shortages.

Further Details on Kuito Clashes

MB1406204994 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 14 Jun 94

[Text] The situation has not altered in the city of Kuito. Clashes between government and Black Cockerel troops intensified since the afternoon of 12 June when about 800 men of the rebel organization coming from Ukuma, Huambo Province, arrived in this city. An Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola soldier, who has also come from Ukuma and asked to not to be named after turning himself over to government forces, due to worry concerning the security of his family, said the 800 soldiers of Jonas Savimbi have brought an assortment of war materiel carried by five container trucks.

UNITA Confirms Government Use of Chemical Weapons

MB1506100094 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 15 Jun 94

[Text] True chemical warfare is under way in Bie [Kuito], according to official sources. UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] health services have confirmed the report. Analysis conducted by Franco Epalanga, MD, on 53 civilians revealed that the victims were in contact with toxic gases. Our Bie correspondent says Dr. Epalanga has invited international experts to look into the situation. The UNITA doctor pointed out that there are no doubts that the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] is using chemical bombs. He has also invited Professor (Hendrick) from the [name indistinct] University to assist Angolan chemical warfare victims.

Proof that the MPLA-Labor Party is using chemical bombs could be produced to the international media. Victims of the chemical warfare in Bie show symptoms like [words indistinct] nervousness, blurred vision, nausea, and allergies.

Lesotho

New Natural Resources Minister Sworn In

MB1506084994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0813 GMT 15 Jun 94

[Text] Maseru June 15 SAPA—Lesotho's new minister of natural resources responsible for the Lesotho Highlands Water Project to sell water to South Africa, Mr

Tsheliso Makhake, took the oath of office before King Lesetse III at the Basotho Royal Palace on Wednesday [15 June].

He succeeds Mr Monyane Moleleki who fled to South Africa last month and announced his resignation from the cabinet.

The oath of office and allegiance to the king was administered by Chief Justice Joseph Kheola. Present at the swearing-in ceremony were Prime Minister Ntsu Mokhehle, cabinet ministers, parliamentarians, and senior government officials.

Mozambique

CSC Discusses Incidents at Assembly Areas

MB1506082794 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 14 Jun 94

[Italicized passages recorded]

[Text] The Supervision and Control Commission [CSC] met in Maputo today. It discussed incidents at assembly areas and freedom of movement throughout the country. At the end of the meeting, we spoke to Deputy Minister Tomas Salomao, who headed the government delegation.

[Salomao] *The CSC approved a timetable on the closure of assembly areas. The government intends to complete the demobilization of its on troops on 15. [sentence as heard] The government will decide what assembly points should be closed down.*

On the freedom of movement in Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] areas, yet another appeal was made to do away with rhetoric and adopt practical solutions. We ought to be pragmatic. Renamo leaders have already said the areas have been opened. So citizens and election registration teams must not face problems. As a whole, this has been a constructive and positive session.

[Unidentified correspondent] *At the end of a Cease-Fire Commission [CCF] meeting yesterday, it was reported that the government would confine its troops by 28 June. That would represent an average of 700 men daily. Do you think the government can do that?*

[Salomao] *It is possible. As you know, we have a proposal in that regard. One should take into consideration that there are assembly points in (?areas where troops are based).*

Raul Domingos, head of the Renamo delegation, says his movement has once again reiterated its commitment to UN resolutions on the confinement and demobilization of troops.

[Domingos] *Specifically, the meeting discussed and ratified a number of documents that had been dealt with by other commissions—namely, the confinement and demobilization of troops and closure of assembly points.*

Renamo remains committed to fulfilling UN resolutions in terms of which troops should be confined by 1 June and demobilized by 15 July. All our troops have already been confined to assembly points. Our troops will be demobilized by 15 July [words indistinct] it is up to us to issue the lists. So far, the names of over 3,000 men have already been selected for demobilization.

UN Secretary General representative Aldo Ajello says the adoption of a timetable on the closure of assembly points was an important step in the timely completion of the peace process.

[Ajello] *It has been a very positive meeting. It has been decided to adopt a timetable [words indistinct]. The timetable sets dates for the closure of assembly points. That is a very important step in the completion of the peace process as scheduled.*

[Correspondent] *The government says it will confine its troops by 28 June. That means the government will have to confine 700 men daily. Do you think the government will be able to meet the deadline?*

[Ajello] *It is possible. If they want to do it, then it is possible. If logistical conditions permit, I think it will be possible. I think the accord that has been signed reflects a commitment to confining troops as scheduled.*

Over the past weeks the commissions did not meet because the government was meeting with its internal organs to discuss the implementation of the last phase of the peace process. Important decisions have been made. There is a new element which is very positive. The process had slowed down, but as of now we will see it moving rapidly. I think it will be possible to comply with the timetable.

[Correspondent] *The CSC session dealt with the eternal problem of Renamo areas and the freedom of movement. What are the developments?*

[Ajello] *The information we have on freedom of movement in Renamo areas, particularly by electoral registration teams, says Gaza Province is the only area facing problems. There are several logistical problems—not political problems—in other parts of the country. The question of Gaza Province was discussed by the commission. I will gather all the necessary information (?from the) Renamo delegation to settle the dispute.*

Second Phase of Armed Forces Training To Begin

MB1506091894 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 14 Jun 94

[Text] *In Maputo today, the government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] agreed to send their men to the various barracks where they will wait for the start of the second phase of training of Mozambique Defense Armed Forces [FADM] personnel.*

Sources with the Joint Commission for the Formation of the Mozambique Defense Armed Forces [CCFADM] say

the decision is designed to speed up the closure of government and Renamo assembly points at a time when idle troops are mutinying. A senior government army official says that is an important decision and will be implemented through the creation of logistical conditions to receive and select personnel for the FADM. The sources noted that once the troops enter the provisional barracks, they will cease to belong to the warring armies and come under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Command of the FADM. While waiting for specialized training, the troops will undergo basic training provided by Mozambican instructors, probably advised by foreigners.

Today's session of the CCFADM named the first officers from the two sides and specified who will join the various branches of the FADM Supreme Command. The officers have completed a leadership course given by Portuguese experts.

Government and Renamo officers have not ruled out the training of the new army's 30,000 men after the October 1994 elections. They noted, however, that a clear program has been adopted for the training of troops within a reasonable period. Renamo Major General Hermirio Morais said his movement has already submitted the list of Renamo men that will undergo navy commando training at Catembe. The group will be sent to Catembe by UN Operations in Mozambique. The government's personnel for the course have already arrived in Maputo.

The role played by Italian military experts in the training of the new army will be clarified over the next two weeks.

UN Reports 1 Million Refugees Have Returned Home

MB1506093394 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 15 Jun 94

[Text] Alfredo del Rio, representative of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR], says over 1 million Mozambicans have already returned home in the repatriation program. Del Rio was speaking to Radio Mozambique about the integrated plan to assist returnees that is being implemented by the UNHCR and the Mozambican Refugee Assistance Unit. He added that now the repatriation of refugees is likely to gain momentum since it is the dry season. The repatriation of refugees will continue until the end of October.

Finance Minister Views Economy, Foreign Investment

MB1006080594 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 May 94 p 12

[Article by AIM correspondent Santos Nhamumbo in Lisbon]

[Text] In Lisbon, Finance Minister Dr. Eneas Comiche has denied allegations that former Portuguese proprietors are repossessing their property within the framework of the (re)privatization process under way in Mozambique since 1987.

The Mozambican state has now (re)privatized about 300 small, medium, and large scale enterprises since the reintroduction of the market economy in 1987, replacing the centrally controlled one which was in place until 1986.

Eneas Comiche, who has been on a working visit to Portugal for two weeks now, told AIM [MOZAMBIQUE INFORMATION AGENCY] that current legislation practically rules that out because it puts foreign investors, including former Portuguese proprietors, on equal footing.

He said everyone expressing an interest in investing in Mozambique have been doing so under the terms of the current law, through tenders. He noted that potential Portuguese investors, including former proprietors, understand this factor.

The finance minister recalled Law 13-91, which confers on former share-holders and proprietors of enterprises the means to apply for the cessation of state intervention, with justifiable reasons of a financial, technological, or commercial nature, which they may be willing to render. They may be able to propose the continuation of its activities in association with Mozambican businessmen.

He said, "those who had any reason to benefit from what has been stipulated in the current law certainly did so at an opportune time."

Eneas Comiche said he expects Portuguese businessmen to be more effective and that they will take advantage of their knowledge of Mozambique and the common language, so that Portugal may once again become the main investor in Mozambique.

He recalled that "a number of Portuguese nationals have been involved in a study on agricultural and mineral resources among others, to which we have no access," noting that "this study is valuable."

Available figures state that the main foreign investor in Mozambique is Great Britain, followed by South Africa and Portugal. About 25 countries invested \$700 million in Mozambique over the past few years, of which some \$27 million is Portuguese capital.

Italy and France are also ahead in economic cooperation, and Eneas Comiche argues that Portugal is not taking courageous steps to advance further, that its political willingness has not been characterized by concrete actions, but he believes that the peace process will dissipate some concerns.

Comiche believes that South Africa, which occupies the second place in terms of the volume of direct investment

in Mozambique, could do much more if there were no foreign exchange restrictions.

He said investors from that neighboring country, although willing to invest in Mozambique, are unable to get authorization from financial institutions for exporting capital.

The minister said this issue was discussed with South Africa before the democratic transition and will still be discussed with the South African authorities, particularly with the banks so that restrictions on the transfer of capital, particularly for investment in Mozambique are removed.

In terms of commercial transactions, Comiche said over the past few years there has been an increase in trade with South Africa, and there has also been an increase of imported goods from South Africa, but, "unfortunately, not in exports to South Africa."

He said, "it will be necessary to guarantee that there is not a big imbalance between what we are exporting and what we are importing from that country."

If from a political standpoint the success of the democratic process in South Africa confers stability to Mozambique and southern Africa, it is also true that from an economic point of view that historical event also creates conditions for a new plan of regional development and integration.

Similar to what is happening all over the world, Eneas Comiche gives priority to partners from southern Africa, "an area of enormous future regarding natural resources and competitive laborers, so that it may have a say in the continent and the world."

He said the economic situation in the country was recovering following the launching of the Economical Recovery Program in 1987 which sort to correct the decline in production which was especially apparent between 1981 and 1986. The worst year was 1992 when GDP was only one percent. In 1993 GDP increased by 19 percent, the biggest rate since independence. Growth of more than 6 percent of GDP between 1994 and 1996 is expected.

Comiche also said that a restrictive policy is underway to reduce inflation from 44 percent in 1993 to 30 percent this year and 15 percent in 1996.

This will also include products which are not traditionally exported, such as electricity, which is scheduled to be supplied to South Africa from 1996, and the production of natural gas in Pande from 1998.

The finance minister also mentioned the National Reconstruction Plan, which is aimed at strengthening national reconciliation and democracy until 1994, and the normalization of the lives of the refugees, displaced people, and demobilized soldiers, for a period of about three years.

The minister says that it is estimated that \$400 million will be spent per year on the National Reconstruction Plan.

Eneas Comiche has been in Portugal for about two weeks now and has already attended two seminars in Lisbon and Porto on opportunities for investment in Mozambique.

The focus of these meetings with Portuguese financial institutions and businessmen has been the restructuring of the business sector in Mozambique and the opening to the private sector of agriculture, tourism, mines, and banking, as well as the reduction of bureaucracy in the process of decision-making on foreign investment and the establishment of fiscal incentives for private investment within the framework of the economic opening underway in Mozambique.

Elections Secretariat: 20 Percent of Voters Registered

MB1106075494 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 10 Jun 94

[Text] Inacio Bento, deputy director of the Elections Administration Technical Secretariat, says 1 million people have been registered for the October elections since the registration campaign began on 1 June. That figure is about 20 percent of potential voters.

Over 300,000 Registered in 3 Provinces

MB1406091594 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Jun 94 p 1

[Text] More than 300,000 Mozambicans of electoral age have already registered for the upcoming election in Tete, Nampula, and Sofala Provinces since the process began on 1 June. By registering, they acquire the right to participate in the first general multiparty elections scheduled for October. Meanwhile, the World Food Program has announced it will grant 330 tonnes of foodstuffs to assist about 7,000 electoral officers throughout the country.

Antonio Mateus Luis, Tete Provincial Elections Commission chairman, told NOTICIAS yesterday that 12,262 people have been registered for the election in the province in preparation for the first general multiparty elections in Mozambique.

Mateus said the figures could have been higher, however, some electoral teams have not yet begun functioning due to a lack of material conditions. He added that out of the 83 electoral teams established in the province, only 61 are operating due to problems of transportation and food faced by the electoral officers. Some roads are also inaccessible.

Luis Mateus added that in Zumbo, Magoe, and Chifunde only two electoral teams are operating. Efforts are being

made, however, to acquire road and air transportation so that the remaining electoral teams can leave for areas that are difficult to access.

He said, "we are very worried since we do not yet have solutions for this problem. We are awaiting the arrival of a light aircraft from Maputo, and we have been contacting various organizations so that they can assist us with transportation."

He said that food and subsidy problems for the electoral teams are still the main "Achilles' heel" in this process, and according to him, the Provincial Electoral Commission is still awaiting the funds to be channeled by the National Elections Commission [CNE] according to recent pledges by that organ.

Nampula Records About 300,000 Citizens

Meanwhile, eight days after the electoral registration began, Nampula Province recorded 293,795 citizens who have already received their voter registration card at a time when, contrary to what happened early, the electoral registration posts are experiencing an unprecedented turn out of voters, although the centers are still facing a number of problems.

All the districts in Nampula Province have given their report on the electoral registration process. The current figures, which refer to registration up to 8 June, do not include all the numbers for Monapo, Moma, and Namapa.

Furthermore, as a result of this, the number of electoral registration centers has increased from 157 on 4 June to 266, and another one which was not scheduled may be opened.

This one will operate in a Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] area between Nacarua and Memba District. The necessity of this was realized only now.

Pedro Fernandes Taelia, a member of the Statistics Department of the STAE [Elections Administration Technical Secretariat] in Nampula said, "only lately did Renamo tell us that in this area many people live far from the electoral posts in both areas."

Moreover, Moma District has temporarily ceased being the biggest electoral registration post. As of 8 June Memba District became the biggest one, recording 137,878 registered voters, followed by Meconta District which has already registered 40,411 people.

Mozambique Isle is replacing Lalaua as the district with the smallest number of registered voters. It recorded 780 people who registered for the election.

Meanwhile, our newspaper has learned that the province has just received a light aircraft to assist in the electoral process in the north of the country.

The shortage of law and security personnel affecting the area has been overcome. A number of law and security personnel were sent to Ribaué and Lalawé Districts today.

About 30,000 people have registered for the election in government areas of Sofala Province, according to latest figures of the Provincial Elections Commission. This number does not include the Caia, Chemba, and Machanga Districts where voter registration began late. There is no information on the development of the process in those areas.

Reports from Beira say that the elections commission in this city has decided to close down the registration post in Chipangara ward, one of the most densely populated areas in the capital city of Sofala Province.

The temporary closure was caused by the disappearance of two inscription bulletins on 4 June, which were recovered on 6 June, and the disappearance of 14 other bulletins, two of which were also recovered on 6 June.

Dr. Samuel Elias, chairman of the Beira Elections Commission, said after the papers went missing for the first time "we replaced the electoral team, thinking that it was their negligence. On 7 June, however, the new electoral team was physically and verbally assaulted by a group of five outlaws who said: 'Take all this rubbish. These are Renamo's maneuvers, otherwise we will assault you.'"

Dr. Elias said, "this is happening because the police team assigned to operate in that post is not operating. I spoke to the head of the General Staff Police of the Republic of Mozambique, and we hope they will investigate the issue and inform us."

More than 10,000 people have already registered for the election in Beira, excluding the figures from the Nhangau administrative region, where the electoral registration process has not yet begun due to transportation problems.

Available reports say that following Beira is Nhamatanda, which has registered more than 6,500 people in the nine posts it established in the area (three in Renamo areas, where nothing has been done yet), according to statements by District Elections Commission Chairman Ernesto Sinamana.

Speaking to NOTICIAS in Nhamatanda, Ernesto Sinamana said a huge number of citizens were flocking into the electoral registration posts, and it is expected that a large number of people will register over the next few days.

Regarding areas under the control of Afonso Dhlakama in Nhamatanda—namely, Mucombezi, Nhamphoca, and Chirassicua, and others—the process has not yet begun. It is expected that it will begin as soon as the necessary security conditions have been created.

Besides this security crisis, there is also the issue of transportation, since some of these areas are very far. Chirassicua, for instance, is 60 km from the capital of Nhamatanda District.

Meanwhile, the World Food Program [WFP] will grant food aid to more than 6,672 electoral officers all over the country, according to the WFP Director Philip Clarke.

Renamo Charges Irregularities in Registration Process

MB1106172894 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 11 Jun 94

[Report by correspondent Rafael Omar in Nampula]

[Text] The voter registration process in Nampula Province is experiencing problems. The Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] Party has been complaining about an alleged presence of Tanzanian citizens in Matibane and Cabeceira posts in Mossuril District, as well as at Mozambique Isle.

A communique issued by the Renamo provincial branch in Nampula accuses the Mossuril district government of interfering with the voter registration process by illegally establishing mobile voter registration centers in the district when, according to it, there should only be fixed centers.

The Renamo political leadership in Nampula says the acting Mossuril district administrator has been diverting the attention of people by announcing the distribution of food in voter registration centers, allegedly to prevent them from registering as voters.

The Renamo communique sent to our news desk says government officials have been exacting taxes from civilians in voter registration centers. It cited as examples the areas of Gelo, Larde, and Gaone, in the districts of Angoche, Moma, and Rapale, respectively. In Rapale, these alleged tax collectors were deployed by the Rapale town council mayor. Renamo also says in its communique that two men belonging to the State Information and Security Service [SISE], carrying pistols and bayonets, were recently beaten up by civilians when they tried to kill two Renamo election monitors. Renamo also says that voter registration teams at Mapipine Ward, on the outskirts of Rapale city, have not been registering Renamo members.

The Renamo communique also says that at voter registration centers in Anchilo, also in the city of Nampula, voter registration photographers have been repeatedly and without controls photographing some people, particularly the head of the administrative post and the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party representative. Renamo cited photographer Jose Lopes Sumbana as having said that the pictures were just a remembrance. With regard to the uncontrolled taking of pictures,

Renamo has warned that there should be no uncontrolled distribution of voter registration cards, since photographers say the uncontrolled taking of pictures has no particular purpose.

In the communique, Renamo says the presence of Frelimo Party secretaries and other government elements in voter registration posts are a clear violation of the electoral law.

In conclusion, Renamo calls on the Nampula Provincial Elections Commission to take necessary measures with regard to these issues.

Our reporting team contacted Aurelio Monteiro das Neves, chairman of the Nampula Provincial Elections Commission, who said there is no evidence of the presence of Tanzanians in voter registration centers, despite the presence of large number of foreigners in the province. Monteiro das Neves said Renamo should come up with at least one case where a Tanzanian citizen has been registered.

On other complaints in Mossuril, Moma, and Angoche, our source said it has sent a team to Mossuril District to investigate Renamo's complaints.

On the alleged presence of SISE men beaten up by civilians in Rapale, the chairman of the Nampula Provincial Elections Commission, said he received information that the two were just drunks and were not even armed.

On the alleged presence of ruling party members in voter registration posts, Aurelio Monteiro das Neves cited Article 50 of the electoral law which says that any legal political party can cooperate with voter registration teams, although it is up to the latter to define, without discrimination, the need for and the sphere of that cooperation. The provincial elections commission chairman said he was not informed about the issue of photographs in Anchilo, but promised to bring up the case with election officials in that administrative post.

This is the second time here in Nampula that Renamo has been complaining about an alleged presence of Tanzanian citizens in the province, connected with the electoral process in Mozambique.

Supreme Court Judge Named Head of Electoral Court

MB0906185694 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 9 Jun 94

[Excerpt] In Maputo today Dr. Joao Carlos Trindade, judge counselor of the Mozambique Supreme Court, was elected to preside over the Electoral Court within the framework of the implementation of the General Peace Accord in Mozambique. This was revealed at a news conference in Maputo today after the first meeting of the Electoral Court, sworn in yesterday, was held. [passage omitted]

Commission Decides To Use Computers in Elections

MB1206164294 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1600 GMT 12 Jun 94

[Text] The National Elections Commission [CNE] has decided to use computers in the electoral process. This was revealed by CNE chairman Dr. Brazao Mazula. He said the CNE's decision is irreversible and does not depend on the political parties' approval. Many opposition parties publicly opposed the use of computers in obtaining election results, alleging that they could be manipulated and that Mozambicans did not have enough experience in their use. In an interview with DOMINGO, Brazao Mazula said the political parties have been briefed on the CNE decision.

Namibia

Cabinet Approves Return of Koevoet Members

MB1306120294 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English 9 Jun 94 p 1, 3

[Article by Tom Minney]

[Text] Namibians who served with Koevoet [crowbar—counterinsurgency group] and the South West African Territorial Force [SWAFT] can return to Namibia from South Africa. At a recent meeting of Cabinet it was resolved they can come home "through normal channels".

The same welcome is not extended to any who are not Namibians and they "will not be allowed to return" according to a Cabinet announcement yesterday.

Last month, Namibia's representative in Pretoria Joshua Hoebe said he had been approached by representatives of 550 former Koevoet members, who wanted to come home with 1,100 dependents. They were apparently fearful about their future in the new South Africa and the issue was urgent as they were due to be evicted from their settlement at a disused mine in northern Transvaal at the end of last month.

The Cabinet decision could also open the door to some 5,000 former Bushmen soldiers who were taken by the SA Defence Force to a camp at Schmidtsdrift, northwest of Kimberly. These are reportedly unhappy and keen to return.

Former Koevoet members in other parts of South Africa may also want to come back. Callers to radio chat shows have asked where the returnees would settle and how they would support themselves if their only skills are fighting, including against civilians. The Cabinet decision makes it clear that only those who can prove they are Namibians will be able to return.

Yesterday's announcement reads: "All ex-Koevoet/SWAFT members who are stranded there are

advised to contact the Namibian Embassy in Pretoria for registration before repatriation."

Many other nationalities including Angolans and Zambians fought alongside the Namibians and South Africans in the SA-led armies. Most of them will have been issued with SWA [South-West Africa] identity documents or SA passports, but some may be genuine Namibians and find it difficult to produce their birth certificates and other documentation necessary to prove this.

Cabinet says "it is absolutely vital that all those involved give correct information to the registration officials."

Most of those now in South Africa travelled there around the time of independence, or were taken by the former SA Defence Force. They did not trust promises they would not be victimised under Namibia's national reconciliation policy.

Only now do they see that overall former soldiers of both Swapo [South-West African People's Organisation] and its former enemies are in the Namibia Defence Force and some have been helped with resettlement and other projects.

Meanwhile they are concerned about their future as aliens under an African National Congress, especially as Koevoet was sometimes accused of 'third force' activities in South Africa's townships in recent years.

Zambia

Government To Send 800 Soldiers to Rwanda

MB1206193994 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 12 Jun 94

[Text] Zambia has mobilized 800 troops to help the United Nations in Rwanda, where more than 500,000 civilians have been slaughtered in a two-month civil war there. Defense Secretary Brigadier General Jack Mwaanga said in an interview with ZNBC [Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation] today that the 800 soldiers are ready to leave for Rwanda any time. He said the contingent is on standby on the Copperbelt but cannot leave without special equipment which the Zambia Army has requested from other countries. Gen. Mwaanga said because of the difficult nature of the operation in Rwanda, the Zambian troops will need special equipment.

Seven Opposition Parties Establish Front

MB1306190394 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Text] Seven opposition parties, including the UNIP [United National Independence Party], have decided to form a Zambia Opposition Front that will coordinate the parties' activities at grassroots level. Chairman of the Zambia Opposition Front, Zofro, Mike Kaira, told ZNBC [Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation] news today that the alliance will aim at fielding common

candidates in future parliamentary and local government elections. Mr. Kaira, also president of the Independent Democratic Front, says the formation of Zofro was reached at the all-opposition parties meeting at the weekend in Lusaka, where Nada [National Democratic Alliance], Zambia Progressive Party, Labor Party, and National Party for Democracy, among others, appeared. Mr. Kaira said his committee has been empowered to contact other opposition parties which did not attend the meeting to try and convince them to join the front.

Zimbabwe

Government Claims 17 Farms; Compensation Not Given

MB1006201294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1839 GMT 10 Jun 94

[Excerpts] Harare June 10 SAPA—The Zimbabwean Government has confiscated 17 commercial farms in terms of its controversial land acquisition act to redistribute land to black peasants. No arrangements for compensating the owners has been made, officials of the Commercial Farmers' Union (CFU) said on Friday [10 June]. They said government officials had since mid-May been posting or hand-delivering letters to farmers stating: "The president has acquired this land." The farms became the property of the state on March 16 and the owners were given three months to leave. "In other words, the owners have been farming on property not belonging to them for three months," CFU Director David Hasluck said. [passage omitted]

A few of the 17 farmers have had government valuers on their properties, but the government committee dealing with compensation had not yet convened, CFU officials said.

Mugabe: Land Redistribution Not Politically Driven

MB1006184994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1538 GMT 10 Jun 94

[Text] Cape Town June 10 SAPA—Zimbabwe's land redistribution programme was driven by humanitarian and moral considerations, and was not concerned with the political views of individual farmers, the country's president, Mr Robert Mugabe, said on Friday [10 June]. Speaking at a press conference in Cape Town, where he is attending the World Economic Forum Southern Africa summit, he said former Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith could carry on farming as his land was not needed for resettlement purposes.

Mr Mugabe said there were 10.5 million Zimbabweans, most of them rural people who because of a land shortage had to lead a subsistence existence. Most arable land was in the hands of a mere 4,500 people. "Naturally we have to correct this position. What morality would we find

more impelling than that which demands that the few, 4,500 people, must surrender it to the ten million people?"

Some land had to remain in the hands of the commercial farming sector, and agro-industrial sugar, citrus, timber and wattle plantations would not be interfered with. "But ordinary 2,000, 4,000 hectare pieces of land, some of these we say must come to the communal sector. Not all of it. We are not depriving all the farmers of their land. Mr Ian Smith's farm is not in question just now, because we regard it as not lying in a region where land must be acquired for resettlement purposes." Mr Smith was "free to continue farming on his land whatever his politics might have been in the past or still might be at present".

Mr Mugabe said his government did not care about the political thinking of an individual. "But we care about the human question, the humanitarian question, the moral question of doing justice. Justice will have to be done."

Mugabe on Political Situation, Ties With S. Africa

MB1306074494 Johannesburg SABC CCV Television Network in English 1730 GMT 12 Jun 94

[Interview with President Robert Mugabe by Leslie Mashokwe in Cape Town; date not given; on the "News-line" program—recorded]

[Text] [Mashokwe] Mr. President, thanks for honoring us with this interview. I would like to ask you one very personal question. You studied in South Africa. You were at Fort Hare University, and you have been avoiding coming to this country for very a long time. With the demise of apartheid how do you feel being back in the Cape?

[Mugabe] It's a great feeling to be back to South Africa. I was back actually at the time of the inauguration, to attend the inauguration of President Mandela, and that was a great feeling, a great feeling indeed because I had last been here in 1952, only when I came back for graduation. I stayed in South Africa, I think for two years up to 19...[pauses] end of '51, in the Eastern Cape. A lot of things have happened since then, when I was at Fort Hare, and apartheid was just beginning to be implemented, and I remember the students who belonged to the African National Congress Youth League planning real action by way of demonstrations, sit-ins, and passive resistance, but after that the struggle took other dimensions, and there was armed struggle.

It was during that period—we were in exile together with the ANC and the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], and together we planned the strategies to defeat colonialism in whatever form, whether it was in the form of apartheid or in form of UDI [Unilateral Declaration of Independence], as in southern Rhodesia then. And we

got our independence in 1980, 14 years before South Africa got its freedom and democracy.

Of course, when we got our own freedom, we never regarded that as complete freedom of Africa, and we had always worked on a program, yes, for us to get our own freedom in what was Rhodesia, but also for others—Namibia to get its own independence; South Africa to get its own freedom and democracy, and that was a long, long wait, a very long wait indeed. We all longed for a day when apartheid would go, when we could interact with South Africa, and we could visit South Africa and the South Africans could visit us. The day has now come, so it's a tremendous joy.

[Mashokwe] Were you at all surprised by the turn of events come February 1990, when President De Klerk then announced these changes?

[Mugabe] Yes, a mixture of both surprise and disbelief. Surprise, because we never expected that the leader of an Afrikaner Party, the National Party, which in fact had been the initiator of apartheid, could one day reverse it in that dramatic way. It was indeed dramatic, too dramatic for us to believe, but there it was.

When it was first announced, we thought it was just palliative, the statement was just palliative in that apartheid would not really go, but when one measure after another was taken to undo it and completely eradicate it from the statute book, then we started to believe.

[Mashokwe] Mr. President, do you ever regret the stance that you took? You were known to be very vocal against apartheid. You didn't mince your words on this. When you look back, your country suffered a lot of economic ills. You were destabilized in the process. When you look back, do you have any regrets?

[Mugabe] We don't regret having taken the steps that we took. In fact, a country like Zimbabwe, who did not go the full length in opposing apartheid—we wished we could have done more, but it was not possible because of the linkage between our economies—the South African economy and Zimbabwe, a linkage that was consolidated by Ian Smith during UDI, and when Rhodesia was made to depend on South Africa. But politically, diplomatically we took quite a rigid stand, and we were not to have anything to do with those who were in charge of apartheid here and in government, therefore, because we held them responsible. We don't regret having taken that rigid stand at all, but we regret the loss of life that ensued, the sabotage that was carried out in Zimbabwe, destruction of ANC property and the loss of life that followed that destruction of property. That we regret. We still have those wounds. We still have the scars, the damaged buildings. They still are there, and in fact we still have prisoners we have arrested—people we have arrested for committing those acts of sabotage. But all that was really the amount of sacrifice we were called upon to make in order for us to have the day that now we have. In order for us to return to South Africa, we had to do all that.

[Mashokwe] The prisoners—are they going to be released at any stage? What are the possibilities?

[Mugabe] Well, we are reviewing their cases. There are only five in our prison, and one of whom is a South African, (?called) (Zwayo), and the other four were South Africa's agents from white Rhodesia—Rhodesians who worked with South Africa, but President De Klerk and now President Mandela have all appealed to me for possibly their release, but their death sentences had been commuted to life imprisonment, and therefore they are not going to die, but we are reviewing their cases.

I consulted with the Minister of Justice the other day, and we thought we should review their cases in the same way as we review the cases of our own, but now that here people have been pardoned, people who were guilty of what one might call political crimes, and had been pardoned, except a few, we might very well review their cases in a favorable way.

[Mashokwe] In South Africa we talk of this truth commission where South Africans are saying: Let's know what happened in the past. Let's pardon people, including right-wingers probably.

[Mugabe] Pardons, sure, must be granted. The past must go. Bygones must be bygones, and this is what I said in March 1980, when I appealed to both the black and white community to work together. They had to forget the past. They had now to recognize that whether yesterday they had fought as enemies or as allies, they could no longer actually do without each other, whichever way things go. We shall live side by side with each other, and therefore, there had to be a recognition of that common belonging, a common denominator that came about as a result of our independence.

The same with South Africa. There is that common denominator and your situation here is even much more complex than our own. We are only 10.5 million. You are 40-plus million, and therefore it's a big population you have, but apart from that a population that also subdivides itself into various races, various tribes, people living in various regions and a number of religious affiliations, and so it's a much more complex situation, and I admire the stance that President Mandela and of course the ANC have taken in demonstrating that this is now a new South Africa, which requires a new ideology, a new political outlook that binds everyone together and makes the people of South Africa have a common destiny, which means there is that greater sense of belonging to South Africa, greater sense of nationality than there ever was before. At least that's what is being cultivated and we admire that.

[Mashokwe] We talk now of the conference that you attended, on the threshold of the new era. Many critics say that this threshold never really reaches the ordinary people of southern Africa, of Africa. What is your comment on this?

[Mugabe] No, it does reach to the ordinary people of African grassroots, and we are always talking about the grassroots. True, when policies are first enunciated they don't immediately....[pauses] They don't go down to the masses until they have been explained, but this is the work that our subordinates must be doing in the regions and at various levels, to tell the people that we are now one, but of course it will take time for some of our people to forget and to forgive and forget, but the leadership, if it does continue to preach national reconciliation and national unity, national harmony, the message will get through. I assure you.

[Mashokwe] Unemployment in Zimbabwe is said to be about a fifth of your people there. We have the same kind of problems. Is there no danger, not just in Zimbabwe—South Africa has the same problem—is there no danger of unemployed people overturning political gains?

[Mugabe] No, I think the numbers are exaggerated. We have quite a lot of youngsters, yes, who are unemployed but our situation is quite different from yours. We are less urbanized than South Africa, less industrialized than South Africa. In industries—we have in Harare, Bulawayo, Gweru, Mutare, yes—but over 70 percent of the people, between 70 and 80 percent, are over [sentence as heard]. And the youngsters who are unemployed by and large are people with roots back in the rural areas. They come into urban areas to seek employment, but when they can't get that employment they go back to the rural areas. There is hardly a Zimbabwean who says Harare is his home. None.

We all have our roots where people can do agriculture, and this is a solution that really, that we find amongst us—that is, if the going is not that good in town, people can always go back to the rural areas and eat, provided of course we have not been struck by droughts, and so there is that aspect. People can do agriculture, and our youth, we are now trying to mobilize so some of them, I hope a substantial number, can pursue agriculture you see, as a way of life. But this is not to say we don't have a sizable number of people unemployed. Yes, the reason they are unemployed is not because there had been any mismanagement of the economy, but rather that colonial—the colonial legacy that we have has been that of underdevelopment in what was regarded as the African sector in the rural areas and also the development of skills was delayed or denied in some cases.

Therefore, even though the jobs are there but they are jobs for skilled men, and these cannot be found in every case. With jobs in industry, even in the public service, you see, we have jobs, but they require skilled people. In some cases the white employers go out of Zimbabwe to get skilled personnel, people with high skills whom they want to be managers or to be highly trained technicians operating in the—I mean, to undertake operations in their industries. So that is one reason, but of course we are now engaged in trying to transform the system and

opening it up to investment, encouraging existing investment to expand and, thereby, create more jobs. It will take us time, but we are doing that.

[Mashokwe] What role, Mr. President, do you see for South Africa in the Southern African Development Community?

[Mugabe] Oh, a tremendous role. South Africa will now come with its heavy muscle and join us. Heavy muscle, because it is a highly developed country. It has its own problems, of course, of underdevelopment in certain sectors, but you have highly developed industries and that gives South Africa quite a muscle with which it can interact with us as we relate to it, both multilaterally within the region, and also bilaterally.

We trade with South Africa. Zimbabwe is the largest trading partner South Africa has in Africa, and 20 percent of our imports come from this country, and so we are quite a market. Botswana gets about 80 percent of its imports from this country and so also is a good market, and now what we want to see is an economic order that binds us together in a cooperative way, and of course the benefits must be reciprocal. We must open up our borders, remove tariffs, or lower them for a start, and trade with each other as freely as we can.

[Mashokwe] Is there no fear of this big brother image which could probably bring about concern or suspicion?

[Mugabe] Oh, no, no, no. We are very happy. In fact we are encouraging countries whom whenever we speak and this subject arises, we always encourage countries to help South Africa at this stage. South Africa will need a lot more of aid by way of investment, even grants for a start. We had that kind of, you know, boost at the beginning of our independence, and at least to get us...[pauses] to get our economy to be reconstructed and rehabilitated, and South Africa needs that kind of assistance from the whole of the international community.

Yes, when one looks at Cape Town and Johannesburg, Durban, and the other big cities one is impressed by what happens there. But one must look also, even within those cities, at the depressed areas, you see, the townships, that has been neglected. One must look at the systems, social systems that operate and see whether these systems are equitable or inequitable. Look at the educational system. A lot needs to be done really to rehabilitate, to reconstruct and restructure it in such a way that it is the education that formally on the blacks [as heard].

Education systems can be boosted, can be qualitatively transformed and brought to the level of the education that was obtained on the European side, and this is what we had to do in our own country—remove the inequities of the past, all the inequalities.

That will require some funding, a lot, lot more funding and investment is required in order for the economy to continue to grow, and if South Africa prospers that way

they will get the benefits as well, by way of the new technology which has come to South Africa.

There would be companies that will come to Zimbabwe, to Botswana. We already have lots of South African companies in our country and the technology that their parent companies acquire here will be technology that the subsidiaries elsewhere will require, but of course, within the system of our interaction, cooperation, the benefits by way of technology will be our benefits. The benefits by way of capital goods will also be our benefit. We will use machinery for our mines from South Africa. South Africa will sell them much more cheaply than Britain or Germany, for obvious reasons, are likely to sell those same goods to us. So, there is that benefit to be derived and we don't think that money that comes to South Africa is money that would have come to us, necessarily, no.

[Mashokwe] Fourteen years of Zimbabwe's independence. What lessons are there for South Africa—for this new emerging democracy?

[Mugabe] Quite a number of lessons, and I don't think they are lessons necessarily for the government or for Mandela. They are lessons for the community. One, independence does not usher in an era of manna falling from heaven. Never will there be gifts the Almighty will shower down on the people of South Africa. The people of South Africa have got to sweat, to work hard. Now the environment is there. We must ask for the opportunity, you see, for them to work. The opportunity for them to have the necessary skills, the opportunity to be appointed, given they have those skills, to jobs that they were denied yesterday, and this is what the outlook must be on the part of the people—patience. They will require a great amount of patience because delivery of benefits is a process, a function really, of the development of industries.

Then there is the second aspect which has to do with racial harmony. That has got to continue. If that fails then the country is ushered into an era of conflict and a country as large as South Africa, if it develops conflict you know what the consequences will be and there will then be a spill over into neighboring countries. One we would hope that doesn't happen. We are glad that the policy that has been adopted by President Mandela is one of racial harmony and one, of course, that seeks now to get rid of the conflict between Inkatha and the ANC, the conflict between the whites and the blacks, and if only the people will heed that lesson, then we will have a very peaceful and stable South Africa, but it will take time.

It has taken a long time for our own whites to adjust to the new situation. Yesterday they were the leaders, they were, well, the policy makers, and now that we are the policy makers some of them find it extremely difficult to adjust. Economically, they are still bosses in our country, the whites, and they have not, you know, as it were,

reoriented their thinking. They have not fully adjusted. Some have adjusted but they are only a small number.

Ian Smith is still talking the same UD language ... UDI [Unilateral Declaration of Independence] language as in 1965. He hasn't adjusted, but we didn't have to adjust. We adopted the policies that we espoused, even during the liberation struggle. We said to ourselves we are not fighting the white man because he is white. We are fighting his policies. Once those policies have gone the white man becomes acceptable, but he will have to accept the new order, but you have people like Ian Smith. You have your own Ian Smiths here who will continue to fight for the old order, even though it's a futile struggle, but it will continue until [laughs] death takes them, and so really, we have got to be patient, and I would hope that my brother President Mandela will be patient with them and not get annoyed. We have been patient with Ian Smith. He still runs his farm. We have not confiscated it in any way. We ... sometimes you feel... [pauses] you feel the man is completely unrepentant. Why continue to treat him justly, but then sense and I think, magnanimity bids that, well, that the man is harmless anyway. Let him have his outpourings and they won't do anyone any harm.

[Mashokwe] Mr. President, I'm running out of time.

[Mugabe] Yes?

[Mashokwe] The issue of the Frontline States, will it still be there as the OAU has been accused of not being able to address its own socioeconomic and political problems. Let's look at Rwanda for instance?

[Mugabe] Yes, the Frontline States no longer have a front line, and we do not regret that the front line has gone. I was joking with former President de Klerk yesterday, when he asked me whether South Africa was a member of the Frontline. I said yes, and he said where is the front line? I said if the FL still exists it's now the fishing line along the coast. And so that's why we wanted the Frontline to (?leave) and that's where we now are. So we can go fishing now, but we are looking at how we can transform the Frontline into an organ that will be a watchdog one, and come to the assistance of countries or a country that will have lost control because of some instability that has been triggered by lawless people.

And we have the example of Lesotho, what's happening in Lesotho, and really Lesotho requires friends now. Friends who believe in democracy. Not long ago they had elections there in order to transform the military experience there, which the people of Lesotho were forced to embrace for so long a time, into a new democratic order, and the elections were won by the BCP [Basotholand Congress Party]. But some people are opposed to that experience. And we feel that Lesotho is

really to be allowed now some period of rest from military rule, and anyway, a period it deserves, because everybody in our region is going democratic. They will possibly be assisted.

And so the Frontline States, as a spearhead of the OAU, and also of course as an organization of our own region, can be transformed so it embraces not just the countries that fought for Zimbabwe, Namibia, and South Africa, but others also in our region. Possibly the role of SADC [Southern African Development Community], and has this political agenda, but not an agenda to interfere in the domestic affairs of a country, an agenda really to salvage a country, to save it from being torn apart by forces that are inimical to progress and democracy. And that's the role we hope those of our experts we asked to look at how the Frontline States can be transformed, and the new look Frontline States might be able to do.

But you made mention of the OAU and Rwanda. Well, the OAU is a much larger organization than the Frontline States, and of course the larger an organization is then the more complex and the more problems, and in some cases the more contradictions it embraces. And it's true that in Rwanda we have a situation that should have been controlled long ago, but this is not to say nothing was being done, President Mwinyi was working with our encouragement on a program to get the leaders to agree to proceed to elections, and in fact there is already an Arusha Agreement.

Unfortunately, the incident of an air crash reversed the process that was underway, but we hope we can once again, if we send troops, as some of us have committed ourselves to do, and bring the situation under control, and President Mwinyi can start the exercise from there. He left it off where the air crash and the events that followed disrupted it. So it's not that nothing was being done in Rwanda, it is only that when the event or the tragedy of the air craft that crashed happened, and the subsequent developments, the Hutu rising against the Tutsi, and we were not poised immediately to go into Rwanda and help solve the situation, that was unfortunate.

[Mashokwe] In conclusion Mr. Mugabe, what do you want to do when you stop being a politician?

[Mugabe] What do I want to do? I want to teach again. I want to go teaching. When I retire from politics, obviously, I want to do a little more reading, more writing especially, and bring you into another focus of our people, and some of my experiences in getting them to read and evaluate my experiences.

[Mashokwe] Mr. Mugabe, thanks for your time and for honoring us with this interview.

[Mugabe] Thank you.

Cote d'Ivoire

Discontent Over Army Promotions Reported

AB1006155294 Abidjan NOTRE TEMPS in French 8 Jun 94 pp 6, 7

[Article by Fidele Djessa]

[Excerpts] The recent vast movement of nominations that took place at the Paracommando Rapid Intervention Force [GATL] was not to the liking of some soldiers who expressed their displeasure in a leaflet that was not at all in favor of their new commandant. The government, which has turned a deaf ear to all unpleasant comments, has not hidden its intention to continue to "reorganize" the Army which it suspects is "unfaithful" on several accounts.

On 6 May at 1000, General Abdoulaye Coulibaly, former GATL commanding officer at the Abidjan Port-Bouet Air Base, handed over to Lieutenant Colonel Ettien Koffi, who was promoted to the rank of GATL commandant by President Henri Konan Bedie on 29 April. [passage omitted]

"This promotion smells badly of tribalism," an officer who sought anonymity said. "Why didn't President Bedie chose Colonel Adama Dosso who, according to the hierarchy, is second to Gen. Coulibaly?" To substantiate his assertion, the officer gave the following explanation: "In case you do not know, in regard to hierarchy, after Gen. Coulibaly, there are Colonels Vassanoussi Bamba, Adama Dosso, Ettien Koya, and Leopold Guidi. Following them are Lieutenant Colonels Fofana Bourgoïn and Boubacar Kouyate. All these officers come before Lt. Col. Ettien Koffi.

It is not surprising for one to evoke tribalism when things are not done the right way. Frankly, although I agree that it was time for Gen. Coulibaly to leave after such a long time as GATL commandant—although I think his dismissal was done in a gross manner—I cannot accept the fact that the Army is being politicized with nominations that are not in line with military order and discipline. In my opinion, the Army should put itself above all political maneuvers for the security of the country." [passage omitted]

These allegations are false, counterattacked "strategists" from the Presidential Palace who agreed to talk to us unofficially on the real reasons for the appointment by the head of state. They said, right after the appointment of the general, we were confronted with a regional problem that was threatening the security of the state. We absolutely agree with those who expressed their discontent, saying that Gen. Coulibaly is followed by Col. Vassanoussi Bamba and Col. Adama Dosso. However, what people pretend to ignore is that to giving the command of the GATL to one of these two would mean concentrating the command of two major units—and we are talking about the Armed Forces here—in the hands of two officers from the same region, namely Touba.

Colonels Vassanoussi Bamba and Adama Dosso, like the commanding officer of the national Navy, are both from Touba. This fact could not be overlooked in a context such as ours." [passage omitted]

All these real or supposed conflicts make the Armed Forces of Cote d'Ivoire a powder keg that could explode at any moment because of the deteriorating social structure.

[Abidjan I & VOIE in French adds the following in its 9 June edition: "The news which was being kept secret has finally leaked out. Col. Faizan Bi Sehi has been dismissed from the command of the Paracommando Rapid Intervention Force. On reasons behind the dismissal, various versions have been advanced including a story on high interest loan repayments deducted at source from soldiers' pay by someone close to Col. Faizan Bi Sehi. In fact, this measure is nothing compared with rumors of forthcoming measures on the punitive transfer of officers, which are masterminded by the strategists and other advisors of President Bedie the self-proclaimed president of the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire.]

Minister Reassures Muslims After Mosque Incident

AB1306122094 Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaîne Nationale-Une Network in French 1230 GMT 12 Jun 94

[Text] Muslim worshippers at the Abobo Banco II Mosque were honored with the visit of an emissary from the head of state following the incidents that occurred there on 10 June between the security forces and worshippers during an identification check. On the instructions of the president of the Republic, Security Minister Gaston Ouassenan Kone visited the scene yesterday to reassure the Muslims on behalf of the government. Here is the message he had for them.

[Begin Kone recording] President Henri Konan Bedie, who was informed about certain incidents that occurred here, has asked me to bring you his greetings and to express his distress over the incident. I am therefore here to convey his message and to assure you that the incident will not be repeated. It will not be repeated because in this country, which was built by President Houphouët-Boigny who sought to make it a country of peace and hospitality, it is not normal for such incidents to occur.

We know that certain measures have been taken concerning resident permits. As you know, the present head of state has taken over a mandate which he has to complete so, obviously, not everything can be changed during this period. We are examining the issue of resident permits, but action will be taken on it in future. What I can tell you now is that President Bedie has decided that henceforth resident permits will no longer be checked on Fridays. I have also asked the Abobo mayor to provide me with all the information he was able to gather here so that when I return to my office I can take the necessary disciplinary measures. As you

know, we do not trifle with such matters when the country's interest is at stake. [end recording]

Prime Minister Briefs Media on Devaluation

AB1106154994 Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaîne Nationale-Une Network in French 1000 GMT 10 Jun 94

[News conference by Prime Minister Daniel Kablan Duncan with domestic correspondents in Abidjan; monitored in progress—live]

[Excerpts] ...before we start analyzing the first details of the results of this measure in the current economic context, and last, touch on some economic prospects. First, concerning the backup measures, the main objective of this CFA franc adjustment was the restoration of our economies' competitiveness, which should significantly increase exports and investments. However, in order to ensure the success of the CFA adjustment and achieve the objectives that we sought, it was absolutely necessary to adopt a set of backup measures, which government endeavored to implement after the decision was announced. The government's first objective was to check inflation and uncontrolled price increases. Thus, the machinery to control price increases following the devaluation was immediately set up. On 13 January, a decree was signed by the president of the Republic aimed at freezing, for a maximum period of three months, the prices of 34 items which were considered essential. [passage omitted]

What is the bottom line on the devaluation at the end of these first five months? On the whole, the balance sheet could be said to be positive. First, the results obtained in the area of inflation are very encouraging, since the rate for the first four months of this year stood at about 21 percent. Even better, the monthly consumer price index trend since the devaluation shows a downturn in the inflation rate. For example: The consumer price index for an African household headed by a workman registered a monthly increase of 8 percent in January—the month of the devaluation—6 percent in February, 5 percent in March, and down to 1 percent in April. Similarly, the consumer price index for an African household headed by a professional also showed a monthly increase—of 9 percent—in January, before falling gradually to 1.5 percent in April. The index for a European household, which, as everybody knows, involves more imported goods, registered a 17-percent upturn in January—before stabilizing at about 7 percent in February and March, and then falling to 2 percent between March and April.

The obvious result is that we are winning the battle with inflation, and this is thanks to the support of the entire private sector and all the different social categories of the population. Already we can see that the prices of certain specific items have stabilized, or even dropped. This significant progress made in the area of prices shows that the devaluation is being well managed, and that, for the

moment, it is a success. It is a success for everyone, Ivorians and resident businessmen in Cote d'Ivoire, who have shown a great sense of responsibility on this issue. I would therefore, on behalf of the head of state and the government, like to thank them for the efforts and sacrifices they made in managing the devaluation.

The second area of satisfaction concerns the trend in public finance. Looking at the trend in revenue and expenditure, we can say that the primary balance—the balance between revenues and primary expenditures—of the state's financial operations has improved significantly, and stands at a very positive level of about 100 billion, as against the 57 billion projected under the program. This trend is expected to continue in the coming months and years, and should enable a gradual reduction in the payment of mostly domestic arrears, which is a vital factor for economic revival.

The third area of satisfaction is the resumption of economic activities. Of course, it is early yet to talk of very appreciable growth. However, the blossoming of activities that we have observed indeed confirm that there is a reversal of trends. The reasons for this phenomenon are many: The restoration of the Ivorian economy's ability to compete, the gradual return of the private sector's confidence in the post-devaluation running of affairs, political stability, and the social peace prevailing in Cote d'Ivoire, despite the considerable shock caused by the devaluation.

All these factors explain the changes currently taking place within our economy. Thus, for the first quarter of this year, the index for industrial production increased by 5 percent; for agro-industry, it rose by 15 percent; and for the electricity and water sector, by 8 percent during the same period. This favorable development is even more evident in the area of the country's external trade. The restoration of competitiveness led to a 13-percent increase in the volume of exports during the first quarter of this year resulting mainly from a substantial increase in the export of food crops to other countries, rough and processed timber, and especially industrial goods, whose volume increased by about 34 percent for the same period. This really shows that the devaluation has opened up new development prospects for our goods in external markets.

Concerning imports, the trend is also encouraging. The volume of food imports decreased by about 3 percent during the first quarter of this year, which also shows a gradual change in eating habits of Ivorians, who now tend to consume more locally produced goods, thus reducing the need to import foreign goods.

As for the monetary situation in our country, the process is going smoothly and positively and it is marked by a money supply worth 112.04 billion CFA francs which is an increase amounting to 149 billion CFA in terms of external assets. For the money supply, this evolution is characterized essentially by an increase in bank deposits worth 106.03 billion due mainly to the progress made in

increased assets in the private sector amounting to 14 billion CFA francs. This, in conjunction with the return of private capitals, added to the automatic effect of the devaluation on the upturns of export goods. As for external assets, the 149 billion-increase is the result of the loans by the Central Bank of West African States of 49.9 billion CFA francs and the reorganization of the banks' external statements of 99.1 billion CFA francs. The Ivorian banks have now become creditors vis-a-vis overseas banks.

As for internal debts, they are now reduced to 75.5 billion CFA francs, compared with December 1993. This reduction is achieved through joint government's aid that has also been reduced to 21.8 billion, and economic loans that have been reduced to 57.3 billion CFA francs. [passage omitted]

The devaluation should enable us to start afresh. The first indicators I briefly presented showed that we are on the right path. Indeed, much remains to be done. We should therefore make more efforts to achieve economic growth and significantly reduce unemployment, particularly within the ranks of the youth. The palliative measures aimed at rural areas should continue. The productive sector should be more dynamic in order to integrate this new environment by seeking new markets by increased production. Efforts are to be still made at the level of interest rates which should be reduced. The banking system should play a leading role in the financing of investments necessary for economic revamping. [passage omitted]

In conclusion, all this is aimed at achieving an increase in the kind of economic growth we enjoyed in the past and at making Cote d'Ivoire—like the Asian dragons—an African elephant of which Ivorians and Africans would be proud. An African elephant, that is, a country with a solid, sound, and diversified economy, capable of efficiently and victoriously resisting the various economic storms. An economy with an agriculturally and industrially diversified basis and a sector of functional services immune to variations in agricultural product prices. All these efforts would yield results only if peace prevails as President Henri Konan Bedie stressed on May Day. A peace that was dear to our founding father, late President Felix Houphouet-Boigny. Therefore, we must continue to work together under the high authority of President Henri Konan Bedie for a better future for Cote d'Ivoire and in order to see this great Ivorian dream come true. Thank you. [passage omitted]

Ghana

Army To Remain in North; 2 Ministers Appointed

AB1006224594 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 10 Jun 94

[Text] The government has announced its intention to station a permanent battalion in the north-eastern part of the country. This is to enable the military to be in a better position to quickly respond to future conflict situations in the area. The minister of defense, Alhaji Mahama Iddrisu,

announced this in Parliament today, during a brief on the inter-ethnic conflict in the Northern Region.

Alhaji Mahama, who is also the chairman of the National Emergency Committee, said it is the view of the committee that the stationing of such a battalion will ensure the traditional presence of the Army in this conflict-prone area.

As a temporary measure, the defense minister said, even though the military will hand over to the police in the conflict zone, it will continue to maintain a limited presence at places it considers as priority areas. These include Salaga, Yendi, Krachi, and Saboba districts.

The House approved the appointments of Major Emmanuel Tetteh as the Eastern Regional minister and Mr. Sam P. Yalley as deputy minister of environment, science, and technology.

Guinea

Senior Officers Detained for Alleged Coup Attempt

AB1406191294 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 14 Jun 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The authorities in Guinea say several senior military officers have been detained for allegedly plotting to overthrow the government of Lansana Conte. The president himself is out of the country, attending the OAU summit. From Conakry, Foday Fofana telexed this report.

According to relatives and colleagues, Commander (Keida Kourouma), head of the Parachutist Battalion and Commander (Ouphara Oulare), deputy chief of staff of the Air Force, were picked up on Thursday [9 June] and Friday last week, respectively. Both men are now held in open detention at the National Gendarmerie Headquarters in Conakry. Although an officer there denied they were holding (Kouroma) and (Oulare), a colleague and myself spotted (Kouroma) in civilian clothes entering the room where he is being held.

Meanwhile, tension is believed to be mounting inside the Alpha Yaya military base here following an attempted mutiny by soldiers there yesterday. An eyewitness told me last night that soldiers loyal to the detained officers had wanted to storm the ammunition depot, arm themselves, and move on the Gendarmerie Headquarters in the heart of the capital to free their superiors, but the timely intervention of other senior military officers succeeded in calming down the situation, the eyewitness said.

The arrest coincides with the retirement of some 200 senior officers ordered by President Conte last Saturday. Defense Minister Colonel Abdourahmane Diallo was not available for comment but his permanent secretary, Captain Camara, could only say that the judicial arm of the Army is still investigating.

Despite reports that the detained officers were not being tortured, Mr. Christian Sow of the Guinea Human Rights Association has said the best guarantee is to have access to the detainees in order to ascertain that they were not denied food or medical treatment if need be.

Guinea-Bissau

Financial Setbacks Delay Election Campaign

AB1206144394 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 11 Jun 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program, hosted by Alice Martin]

[Text] In Guinea-Bissau, it is three weeks until presidential and parliamentary elections are due to be held. Following a number of delays and what appeared to be considerable reluctance on the part of the head of state, President Nino Vieira, to endorse the electoral process, a census was finally held last month. An electoral list has been drawn up and a new date, Sunday July 3, has been fixed. The election campaign officially opens today, but it seems campaigning has not got off to a good start. I asked the British honorary consul in Bissau, John Van Marnan, who is an observer of the electoral process, if he thought the parties were ready for electioneering.

[Begin recording] [Van Marnan] Most of them are...[pauses] The thing is that, apparently, there are already rich parties and poor parties, and some of the rich parties consider themselves to be big parties. There is a subsidy of state worth a total of \$400,000 to be divided among the parties, and they desperately need the funds to actually start the campaign. As far as I know, the government hasn't paid this money yet, but I have information that payment will be made on Monday [13 June] or Tuesday next week. The parties will need vehicles, and transport, and bicycles, and all that to meet the electorate, and it is already a small setback on the campaign because of the lack of funds that the campaign can't really start today.

[Martin] And which parties are asking for more money? When you refer to rich parties and poor parties, who are the ones you think are rich and who are the ones who are demanding more facilities?

[Van Marnan] Well, as far as I know, the PCD [expansion unknown] party, for example, is supported. The president of the PCD party is a big businessman in Bissau. So, probably, a lot of private money is pumped into this party. Also, Guinea-Bissau Resistance-Bafata Movement has a fairly strong support, as far as people say, from the Guineans living in Portugal. The PAIGC [African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde] doesn't seem to have too many lacks of funds. On the other hand, the smaller parties that lived off contributions from their friends, they really have difficulties to get ends meet as far as money is concerned. [sentence as heard].

[Martin] Who is going to resolve the issue of the money? Is it up to the National Electoral Commission?

[Van Marnan] Well, I know there is going to be an emergency meeting on Monday to decide how to divide the \$400,000 made available by the government, and it seems the most logical division of the money will be that everybody sort of receives the same amount.

[Martin] You suggested that the PAIGC, the ruling party, were in a strong position. Obviously, they have been in government and they have a certain hold on the administrative structures in the country. Are there any other reasons why you feel that they are strong?

[Van Marnan] Well, we just watch television, and we see that every time there is a public speech by the president, there are an awful lot of people there, and the whole town is already covered by big posters of head of the president and Vote for Nino Vieira, and that also gives the impression that they have done a lot already, and it gives an impression of being there, while many of the other parties haven't put any poster up yet. (?Also) I have seen Bafata posters and I have seen PCD posters, and there is this other independent candidate for the presidency, (Carlos Gomez), and he is there with big posters, but from all the others I haven't seen anything yet. [end recording]

Liberia

Taylor Comments on Fighting, ECOMOG Involvement

AB1406194194 Gbarnga Radio ELRL in English 1400
GMT 14 Jun 94

[Text] There are reports of intensive fighting in Harbel Firestone between the so-called Liberian Peace Council [LPC] and the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia]. According to the commander in chief of the NPFL, Charles Gankay Taylor, the renegade LPC assisted by Nigerian soldiers attacked NPFL positions in Compound No.2 in Grand Bassa County and the Firestone areas over the weekend. The NPFL leader said it is clear that the NPFL will not accept the blatant abuse of peacekeeping by ECOMOG in Liberia and its continued acts of destruction and killings of Liberians.

Since recent pronouncements by the U.S. Government confirming that Nigeria has been aiding and abetting armed groups, particularly the LPC and ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for in Liberia] against the NPFL, ECOMOG is continuously escalating the war in Liberia.

According to citizens fleeing out of the area, the rage of terror has hit the Harbel Firestone and Kakata areas with ECOMOG arresting citizens and skinning them alive, and selling human parts for meat in Kakata area and other areas. The NPFL leader is calling on the international community and the United Nations to immediately conduct investigations into the behavior of ECOMOG in Liberia and enforce measures that could make them desist from such practices.

NPFL Says Nigerian ECOMOG 'Disrespect' Continues

AB1406194494 Gbarnga Radio ELRL in English 1400 GMT 14 Jun 94

[Text] The NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] says the Nigerian contingent of ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] is continuing its disrespect for the Government and Constitution of the Republic of Liberia.

According to an NPFL press release, the arrest and imprisonment of thousands of Liberians by ECOMOG on grounds of merrymaking and curfew violation shatters the pride of the Liberian people. The NPFL release says ECOMOG cannot be permitted to play the role of being a judge, jury, and executioner in the Liberian conflict when there is a constitutional government to give clearly-defined instructions.

The NPFL is, therefore, calling on the people of Liberia, especially those in Monrovia, to be vigilant in protecting the civil liberties of the nation.

Mali

Assembly Adopts Resolution on Tuareg Issue

AB1406163994 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 0700 GMT 14 Jun 94

[“Excerpts” of resolution adopted by National Assembly on 13 June—read by Assembly member Abucari Anga Toure]

[Text] Considering the state of insecurity in the northern regions of our country, considering that it is public knowledge that the integrated soldiers and the grassroots combatants are the cause of this unstable climate, considering the creation of new movements based on a self-defense policy, considering the need to prevent social troubles that could be triggered by this new trend, the National Assembly hereby demands that the Unified Movements and Front of Azawad take control of the grassroots elements. The assembly calls on the government to use all legal means possible to put an end to the insecurity prevailing in the north by deploying special units, reinforcing military presence, and training the Armed Forces and security forces so they may fulfill their mission.

The government should redeploy the integrated combatants throughout the national territory and set up camps to train them to observe strict military discipline. This means that any other combatants should be evacuated from cities and villages. The destruction of all combatant bases should be done concurrently with the integration of the combatants into the government forces.

Niger

Court Rejects Parliament Request on Immunity

AB1406215894 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1200 GMT 14 Jun 94

[Text] The Supreme Court's constitutional chamber has handed down its verdict concerning the request made by the parliamentary opposition about the lifting of its deputies' parliamentary immunity. In its 10 June verdict, the constitutional chamber said that the National Assembly's 23 April Resolution No. 004AN on the lifting of some deputies' immunity is unconstitutional. This is because it is not in conformity with Article 70, paragraphs 1 and 3, of the Constitution as well as Articles 43 and 44 of the National Assembly's rules of procedure. The chamber also said that the way the National Assembly's request was made was in defiance of the Constitution's Articles 79 and 89. It, therefore, declared the resolution null and void.

Nigeria

Government Warns Against Plans To Incite Violence

AB1406215594 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 2100 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Text] The Federal Military Government says it has uncovered plans to incite violence in parts of the country. A statement from the office of the chief of general staff today stated that reports have reached the government that some disgruntled elements [words indistinct] to champion the cause of 12 June elections, have been hatching plans to precipitate sectional violence. It said that the (?elements) had disbursed large sums of money to recruit touts and miscreants in the western part of the country for an instruction to attack innocent people. The government stated that the aim of these disgruntled elements was to provoke a retaliation to such an attack in a bid to create a nationwide chaos. It said that law enforcement agencies had taken measures to track down those responsible and their collaborators.

The law enforcement agencies have (?therefore) been directed to beef up security in the western part of the country and to deal decisively with any person or group [words indistinct]. The government reassured the public of protection of lives and property and asked Nigerians to feel free to go about their lawful pursuits in any part of the country they live. It expressed appreciation of the mature understanding and cooperation so far demonstrated by Nigerians in ensuring the failure of the devilish schemes of troublemakers going about as democrats. The government reaffirmed that its decision to establish an enduring democratic order was not negotiable and asked all Nigerians to remain vigilant.

Courts Order Military Government To Produce Detainees*AB1406184494 Dakar PANA in English 1757 GMT 14 Jun 94*

[Text] Lagos, 14 Jun (PANA)—Two federal courts in Lagos on Tuesday [14 June] gave separate rulings ordering Nigeria's military government to produce a civil rights activist and a newspaper editor detained over the country's current political crisis.

In one of the cases, Justice Victor Egbedon ruled that Beko Ransome-Kuti, detained chairman of the anti-military pressure group, Campaign for Democracy (CD) must be produced before the court on 22 June, the day he fixed for the case's next hearing.

The CD called a largely ignored week-long sit-at-home strike, which began on Monday as part of pro-democracy moves to force the military to surrender power.

Beko's lawyer, Gani Fawehinmi, submitted in court that his client's arrest and detention on 19 June was a violation of his constitutional rights. He also described as illegal, the security search carried out in Beko's residence, adding that the court should allow a doctor to see his client.

In the other case, Justice Tajudeen Odo o, of another federal high court in Lagos, ordered the government to produce in court on June 20, Bola Bolawole, the detained editor of privately-owned PUNCH newspaper.

The suit was filed on behalf of Bolawole by the same Lagos lawyer Fawehinmi, who also urged the court to declare illegal, the sealing off of the PUNCH newspaper premises by security agents last Saturday.

The Nigerian police have accused some local newspaper houses of "storing arms". The second newspaper organisation, Concord Press, shut down over the political crisis, has also filed a 1 billion naira (22 naira: 1 U.S. dollar) suit challenging the government action. Hearing in the case was fixed for 27 June.

The CONCORD is owned by millionaire Moshood Abiola, who is wanted by the Nigerian police after he proclaimed himself president last Saturday, based on the 12 June 1993 presidential election, which was annulled by former military ruler, Gen. Ibrahim Babangida. Abiola claimed he won that election.

A number of pro-democracy activists have been arrested, released or charged [word indistinct] government activities in the past week in the West African country.

In another court case Tuesday, Justice Babatunde Belgore of a federal high court in Lagos, [words indistinct] senators of Nigeria's aborted Third Republic. The judge said the prosecution had failed to prove to him that his court had jurisdiction to try the accused persons for the alleged offense.

Former senators Maconyemечи Nwalu, Onyeka Amadi Okorafor and Abu Ibrahim, were arraigned on two-count

charges of felony and alleged "intention to remove the head of state, Gen. Sani Abacha, through unconstitutional means". The three pleaded not guilty to the second charge and were later granted bail. Their case was adjourned until 22 June.

Newspapers Report Abiola's Escape, Protests*AB1406170494 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 14 Jun 94*

[From the press review]

[Text] The escape of Chief M.K.O. Abiola, the former presidential candidate of the defunct Social Democratic Party, SDP, from his domain, continues to receive attention from the newspapers. One of them, the DAILY SKETCH, reports that the Nigeria police have explained Chief Abiola's escape, in which the force denied any complicity in the event. The paper notes that this angle to the political situation calls for explanation in order to disabuse the minds of those who believed that policemen were in Chief Abiola's house when he escaped. The SKETCH quotes the police as saying that Chief Abiola, who was alleged to have declared himself president of Nigeria on Saturday [11 June] disguised as a woman and escaped from his Ikeja residence in Lagos. The paper reports that this incident happened before the arrival of the police.

Although the police refuted the story that Chief Abiola declared himself president on Saturday, THE GUARDIAN on his front page has a picture of Chief Abiola and his agents at Ekpotedo in Lagos, where he was purported to have announced his presidency in respect of the annulled 12 June presidential election last year by the former military regime.

In a related story, the SKETCH reports that some eminent Nigerians have called for dialogue as a positive means of resolving the political situation in the country. It quotes the Archbishop of Lagos, Dr. Anthony Olufemi Okoje, as stating that democracy could not be achieved through violence, force, or in a chaotic situation. Rather, it would be achieved in an atmosphere of peace.

Reporting on the same story, THE GUARDIAN has it that the Nobel laureate, Professor Wole Soyinka, wants the Abiola and Abacha camp to use dialogue instead of confrontation to achieve peace in Nigeria. On its part, the LAGOS HORIZON described the situation in Lagos yesterday, Monday, in its lead story as that of an uneasy calm in the state. It adds that workers were at their duty posts even though transport was light because many transport operators stayed off the roads, and the petrol stations were locked up to avoid molestation by some pro-democracy groups.

However, the DAILY TIMES reports that there were pockets of protests in some parts of Lagos by pro-democracy activists who called on the military to quit politics in Nigeria. According to the paper, these were peaceful as some security agents were able to control the situation.

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